The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

OUR NATIONAL FINANCES.

Highly Important Facts Presented.

The Question of Resumption of Specie Payments.

Impolicy of Fixing a Day in the Near Future.

A Comparison of the War Debts of 1812 and That of the Late War.

Ability of the Country Too Largely Taxed.

Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

WASHINGTON CITY, June 19, 1874.

In considering the propriety of fixing a time for the resumption of specie payments by the Government and by the Banks of the country, there are some important facts it would be well to remember. However desirable it may be to accomplish that purpose, there are few intelligent persons but will admit that a premature attempt and a failure to succeed, would be attended with disastrous results to the general business of the country. The impolicy of fixing a day in the near future seems to be apparent when we consider the condition of the country. The wastes occasioned by the late war, and the constant and enormous drains upon the wealth and resources of the Government, and of the people, since the close of the war, have been too severe a strain upon the pecuniary ability of the country, and we are now suffering not so much from other causes as from exhaustion. Let us consider the magnitude of these annual drains upon the resources of the Government and of the people. After the close of the war in 1866 our National debt reached its highest figures, at two thousand seven hundred millions two hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars.

It is safe to estimate the interest paid annually upon our national, state, county, city and railroad indebtedness to be about three hundred millions of dollars.

The amount of interest paid on our national debt, from 1865 to 1873, amounts to the astonishing sum of one thousand one hundred and two millions two hundred and eighty five thousand dollars, and we have during the same time paid toward the extinguishment of the principal of our national debt, five hundred and forty-three millions of dollars. Added together, these sums amount to sixteen hundred millions of dollars—a sum larger by three hundred millions of dollars than the estimated wealth of the whole country in 1820, when its entire real estate and personal property was valued at thirteen hundred millions of dollars.

These vast sums have been drawn from the capital and gains of industry and the productive enterprises of the country.

Is it possible for our people to meet such drains upon their resources and not feel its crushing effects?

We must remember that these immense sums have been paid in the years immediately following a long and exhaustive war, in which the destruction and waste of values that were blotted out of existence amounted to a vast sum that can never be accurately estimated. Probably no country in the history of the world, immediately after an exhaustive war, has been so sustained and buoyed up in its business, and its great enterprises so stimulated, and its laborers so fully employed as has been witnessed in this country since the close of the war in 1865, up to the "collapse" in September, 1873. These results may be attributed to the issuing of our national bonds, and greenback currency, and the adoption of our national banking system, which, together with the extensive railroad enterprises that have been carried steadily on by the capital borrowed from foreign countries, gave us an inflated financial system, and has produced fictitious values of all kinds of property.

A continuance of this inflated condition of things can only be kept up by additional loans from abroad, which, to any great extent, is scarcely possible.

The immense issue of Bonds, and National and National Bank currency, is over three thousand millions. This stupendous structure of credit has so buoyed us up since the war and inflated values to such an extent that we have scarcely felt the terrible waste caused by the war. Many have been so deluded by our fictitious values, as to believe that the country had been enriched by the war. There could scarcely be a greater delusion. When we institute a comparison between our National debt contracted in the prosecution of the war of 1812-15, and the amount of our debt at the close of the late war, say in 1866, we are amazed at the magnitude of the latter.

The waste and cost of the war of 1812-15 paralyzed the country and oppressed the people to such an extent, that there was penury and destitution throughout the land for many years, nor was the debt of one hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars fully paid until twenty years after the close of the war of 1815. We paid that debt at the rate of six millions three hundred thousand dollars per year, or one half million per month, and upon the completion of the payment, there was general rejoicing all over the land. Our late war debt reached its highest figures in 1866—at two thousand seven hundred and seventy three millions two hundred and thirty-six thousand dollars. By the 1st of July 1873, we had paid of this debt—five hundred, and forty three millions of dollars in seven years, or at the rate of seventy-seven and a half millions per year, or over six millions per month. In the light of ascertained facts, we think that the rapid payment of the debt was too severe a strain upon the country. Our population in 1820 was in round numbers nine millions, showing a debt of fourteen dollars for every man, woman and child in the country. In 1870 our population, in round numbers, was thirty-eight millions, and a debt of seventy three dollars for every man, woman and child in the country. Since the close of the war we have paid of debt and interest, over sixteen hundred and forty-five millions of dollars, or nine times as much as was paid in twenty years after the war of 1812-15.

From these facts and figures we think it evident that the ability of the country has been *too severely taxed* and *beyond* what the people can endure.

Under this state of affairs, it becomes a very serious question, whether a speedy resumption of specie payments would not cause widespread ruin and disaster in all sections of our country.

The fixing of a day in the near future, would cause alarm, and stop enterprises, lessen the demand for labor, compel the collection of debts by process of law, expose at forced sales vast quantities of real estate, and thus cause a great shrinkage in values of all kinds of property, and create great distress among the people.

Such a state of pecuniary embarrassment might drive the people to embrace a remedy that has heretofore been advocated by a few—"Greenbacks to supply the entire volume of currency, and convertible into bonds, and bonds into green backs at the will of the holders." We may surmount our difficulties by permitting the business of the country to accommodate and adjust itself to the exhausted state in which we find ourselves, without further inflation on the one hand, and without compulsory resumption on the other.

Time is the essential element in effecting a cure of the ills we bear, and to restore the country and lift it up from the depression caused by exhaustion. It required twenty years to enable the country to recover from the waste and exhaustion of the war of 1812-15 with a debt of only one hundred and twenty-seven millions of dollars. Ought we to expect to escape the inevitable penalty attached to all destructive and wasteful wars? Our fathers of revolutionary memory, after a heroic struggle of seven years, found themselves destitute and "poverty stricken," and unable to pay the bonds issued during that war. They were forced to repudiate all of the debt in excess of seventy-five millions of dollars. We cannot fully comprehend the magnitude of our indebtedness, nor will we, until we are called upon to pay it. Let our statesmen be wise in adopting measures. Let the people be industrious and economical, and we may hope to see the country eventually restored to its wonted prosperity.

A.

—As the train that left New York, at 9 A. M. on Saturday, for Boston reached the covered bridge at Greenwich, Connecticutt, the pilot of the engine struck a large boulder that had been placed on the track on the bridge. The shock broke one of the iron braces to the bridge and demolished the pilot of the engine. It is supposed it was the intention to throw the train from the track for the purpose of robbing. Three men were arrested on suspicion, and are now held at Stamford.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—The coming National Saengerfest at Cleveland promises to be a great success.

—The President has signed the bill providing for a new Government for the District of Columbia.

—Buford Wilson has been nominated by the President to be Solicitor of the Treasury, vice Banfield, resigned.

—A severe tornado passed north and east of Memphis last Saturday evening, doing considerable damage to crops, fencing and forests.

—John Jefferson was sentenced in Memphis on Saturday to be hanged on the 7th of August for the murder of Dick Harris, both colored.

—General P. M. B. Young, a member of Congress from Georgia, has declined to accept a prominent military position tendered him by a European power.

—The new steamship Montana, which left Liverpool on the 17th inst. on her first voyage to New York, returned with her machinery disabled. She had no passengers.

—Last Friday night a stock drover named Wm. N. Henry, living forty-five miles west of Chicago, fell off the western approach to the suspension bridge at Wheeling, a distance of forty feet, to the rocks below, breaking his hip bone and causing internal injuries.

—Yesterday being the twenty-eighth anniversary of the accession of the Pope to the Papacy, after the celebration of the ordinary morning services in the Catholic churches throughout New York city, special prayers were offered for his future prosperity and welfare.

—Louis M. Van Eeten, the Wall street (New York) forger, was released from Sing Sing prison on Saturday, having been pardoned by Gov. Dix. He was sentenced in March, 1871, to nine years' imprisonment. Report says he is to come before the Grand Jury either in New York or Westchester.

—A young man named Lewis Shuler, while bathing in the river at Cincinnati last Friday night, was seized with cramps. His friend, Ephraim Corathers, immediately went to his rescue, but was seized by the drowning man in such a way as to prevent the use of his limbs, and both were drowned.

—The Attorney General is considering the course of proceedings to be adopted against the Union Pacific Railway under the act recently passed requiring the collection of five per cent. on the net earnings. It is said that after the expiration of thirty days from a demand made by the Secretary of the Treasury, should the money not be paid, the department will move for adjudication in bankruptcy.

—While the International Circus was parading the streets at Van Wert, Ohio, on Saturday, the tiger, which was riding on top of a wagon, became enraged at something, and made a terrible attack on its keeper, Mlle. DeGranerieo, badly lacerating her hand and limbs and tearing her clothes into shreds. She retained her presence of mind and succeeded in keeping the beast partly cowed until it was secured, when she fainted. Her injuries are not dangerous.

BETHANY COLLEGE.

Commencement Week—The Young Students on their Mental Mettle—A Week of Literary Enjoyment—The Class Exercises—The Society Entertainments—The Graduates' Farewells

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Gazette.

BETHANY, W. VA., June 19, 1874.

It was commencement week at Bethany this week, and having pleasant memories of former "student days," and of a residence of eighteen years near Bethany, I dropped down here to take a look at the old place and gather a few notes, which are herewith appended.

The exercises incidental to "Commencement Week" were inaugurated on Tuesday afternoon, when the Alumni held their annual meeting, which was well attended, having representatives from the first graduation, some thirty-three years ago, to the last. At this meeting three of the oldest graduates of the institution were present, whose ages together would number nearly one hundred and eighty years. One of them remarked: "Then we were three, now if we were together we would be twenty-four."

Several interesting speeches were made by the veterans when the meeting adjourned.

The Alumni exhibition a wise feature in the College took place at 8 o'clock the same evening, when there was a lecture on American Education, by R. Moffit, from Ohio, which was well handled, well delivered and of a highly instructive nature. A poem was then read by H. S. Lobingier, of New York, on "The Highest Good" of this poem, and of its reading, every one spoke in the highest terms of the oration by Prof. J. B. Crenshaw, of West Virginia, on "Idols and Ideals" it was spoken of in the same high terms as was the poem. Many were the encomiums passed upon the speaker and his speech, and many were the bouquets of flowers that were presented to him.

Wednesday morning and afternoon the Trustees were in session, and judging from the length of their session much business of much importance must have been transacted.

At 4 P. M. the "Class Tree" was dedicated, A. Maclain of P. E. J., making the dedicatory speech, R. Williams of Pa., reading the poem and D. M. Harris of Ohio, acting as Prophet. The speech of Maclain was grand. It was well written and well delivered. The poem was short, but it did justice to the occasion and highly appreciated. The Prophet On Such a Prophet! His conglomerated nonsense and a little better than slang created laughter among many present.

Wednesday evening was devoted to an entertainment by the Metropolitan Literary Society, which proved very enjoyable. The programme was as follows: Salutatory, W. A. Davidson, of Pennsylvania; oration, Public Opinion, by A. C. Eichelberger, oration, Broken Cisterns, by E. J. Williams. The question, "Is war a civilizer?" was discussed in the affirmative by James Tully, of Ohio, and in the negative by A. C. McKeever, of Pennsylvania. Oration, Integrity, by W. B. Thompson, of Ohio.

The presentation of diplomas by the President of the Society, W. A. Watkins, was done in good style and pleasing address. Four students received diplomas. The Valedictory, by J. M. Sullee, of Kentucky, closed the exercises of the evening. It was very good, and delivered in a style easy, pleasing, forcible and effecting.

Thursday, June 18, was the commencement day proper. The large and beautiful hall which can be made to seat 1600, was crowded to its utmost capacity. Kramer's Band, from Wheeling, being in attendance furnished good music to bring them together. At 10 A. M., the exercises commenced. Prayer was offered by Rev. Jabez Hall.

I can but give the programme of the graduating class with the degree conferred upon each.

J. D. Maxwell, Ohio, English Salutatory, degree of A. B.; A. Maclain, P. E. J., Latin Salutatory, degree of A. B.; Roger Williams, Pa., Voices of the Day, degree of B. S.; A. J. Moye, N. C., Science Religion and Politics, degree of A. B.; C. P. Garvey, Ky., Influence of Individual, degree of A. B.; S. C. Rockwell, Pa., Mental and Moral Culture, degree of A. B.; D. M. Harris, Ohio, Epitaphs, degree of B. L.; J. H. Sullee, Ky., True Path to Fame, degree of A. B.; W. S. Garvey, Ky., No Royal Road to Eminence, degree of A. B.; M. J. Maxwell, Ohio, Moral Triumph, degree of B. L.; Alex. Kuhn, West Virginia, Utility of an Ideal, degree of B. L.; W. Macleod, P. E. J., The Weeks of Time, degree of B. L.; W. B. Thompson, Ohio, Christianity in Politics, degree of B. L.; G. F. Smith, Ind., Valedictory, degree of B. L.

Every one of these orations was first class, showing the ability of the students, and the advance of the college in training its students for orators.

W. K. Pendleton, the President, gave each his diploma, after which he delivered the Baccalaureate. For those who know Professor Pendleton, it is idle for me to speak. But should this be read by any who do not know him, believe me when I say that his address was simply grand and originally sublime.

Rev. Mr. Graham, of Cincinnati, pronounced the benediction, and thus closed the exercises of the day. The degree of Master of Arts in course was conferred upon B. F. Stanfield, formerly of Ohio, now a Professor in Dartmouth College, Mass., and two others whose names I failed to get.

The entertainment by the American Literary Institute took place on Thursday evening when the following programme was presented.

Salutatory—D. M. Harris, Ohio.

Political Morality—W. S. Garvey, Kentucky.

Isles of the Blessed—Alex. Kuhn, West Virginia.

The Liberal Spirit of the Times—C. P. Garvey, Kentucky.

Question, is Cremation Preferable to Interment—Affirmative, C. F. Smith, Indiana, Negative A. M'Clain, P. E. I.

Presentation of Diplomas by the President of the Society—E. V. Zollers, of Ohio.

Valedictory—J. D. Maxwell, of Ohio.

Seven students from this section received diplomas.

The Benediction this evening dismissed this audience and closed the exercises of the commencement, and hopefully do we all look forward to see what the college will bring forth in another year when we shall meet as of yore to enjoy another annual commencement.

From a local paper we clip the following item concerning the Commencement:

"The Commencement exercises at Bethany this week were marred by the appearance of bogus programme got up by some of the students, we presume, as a take off on the regular order of exercises. This practice is quite common at colleges on Commencement occasions, but we never remember to have seen anything savoring of less wit and more meanness than the bogus programme issued at Bethany this year. It is simply a screed of venom and vulgarity, unredeemed by a single feature that does credit either to the heads or hearts of its authors. Without knowing or even suspecting who are its authors, we have no doubt that could they be identified they would be found to be unpromising specimens of rising manhood. Whoever they are they ought to feel thoroughly degraded in their own eyes."

SECOND EDITION.

Four O'Clock.

FORTY-THIRD CONGRESS.

FIRST SESSION.

The River and Harbor Bill Still Hanging Fire.

The Amended Currency Bill Sent to the President.

The House Amending the Gold Bank Law.

WASHINGTON, June 20, 1874.

SENATE.

Gen. Lafayette's Watch.

Mr. HAMLIN, from the Committee on Foreign Relations, reported the House joint resolution to purchase the watch presented to Lafayette by General Washington, and authorizing the restoring thereof to the heirs of Lafayette. Passed.

Statue of Gen. Meade.

Mr. SCOTT called up the House resolution for the transfer of twenty condemned cannon for a statue of Gen. Geo. G. Meade in Fairmount Park, Philadelphia. Passed.

Sundry Civil Expenses.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved that the Senate proceed to the consideration of the bill making appropriations for the sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1875.

Indian Appropriations.

Mr. WINDOM, from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to. The report fixes the appropriation for the Apaches of Arizona and New Mexico at $550,000, instead of $700,000 as voted by the Senate, and compromises on $65,000 for the Indian service in California, the House item of $50,000 for this purpose having been increased by the Senate to $80,000. The appropriation for the Apaches last year was $750,000, and for the year before $825,000.

Message from the President.

The Chair laid before the Senate a message from the President, published in the House report. Ordered printed.

Sundry Civil Appropriations.

The Senate proceeded with the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, and the amendments of the committee were agreed to.

The second section of the bill, as it came from the House, abolishing, the Civil Service Commission and prescribing rules for appointments in the departments, was stricken out by the committee, and a new section reported, restoring the commission and appropriating $18,000 for the expenses thereof. The action of the committee was agreed to—yeas 32, nays 16.

The bill was then reported to the Senate, and all the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to except that relating to the jurisdiction of the Light House Board over the Mississippi, Ohio and Missouri rivers, which was disagreed to.

Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment fixing the compensation of Assistant Secretaries of the Treasury, Solicitor of the Treasury and Commissioner of Customs at $4,500 each. Agreed to.

Mr. SCOTT submitted an amendment to repeal so much of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill for the year ending June 30, 1874, as made in an appropriation of $600,000 to replace worn and mutilated national bank notes. Agreed to.

The bill was then read the third time and passed.

Susan B. Anthony's Fine.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Judiciary Committee by unanimous consent, made a report upon the petition of Susan B. Anthony for the remission of the fine imposed on her by the United States District Court for the Northern District of New York, and a bill introduced in the Senate to enable her to pay her fine. He said the committee reported adversely, and asked to be discharged from further consideration of the subject, for the reason that the committee did not feel satisfied that the statement contained in the petition in respect to the rulings of the Judge of the Northern District of New York was precisely as represented by the petitioners, and again, the committee did not believe it had power to review the United States Courts.

The committee was discharged as requested, and the bill was indefinitely postponed.

Report on the President's Message.

Mr. ALLISON, from the Joint Select Committee on District Affairs, submitted a report upon the message of the President, submitted to the committee to-day, stating that the committee had not changed its views on the subject of the rate of interest on the bonds named. He said he had the highest authority for saying that the President is satisfied with the bill as it was passed after being made familiar with all the facts.

Deficiency Appropriation Bill.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Deficiency Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Rivers and Harbors.

On motion of Mr. CHANDLER, the Senate then proceeded to the consideration of the River and Harbor Appropriation bill, the pending question being on the amendment proposed by the committee reducing the appropriation for incidental repairs at harbors for which there is no special appropriation from $75,000 to $25,000.

Mr. CHANDLER said the committee would withdraw that amendment, leaving the amount as passed by the House—$75,000.

The committee also withdrew the amendment to strike out the second section of the House bill directing the examination and survey of various rivers, and the section was agreed to.

Mr. WEST, from the Transportation Committee, submitted an amendment providing for a board of five engineers, to be appointed by the President, to make a survey of the mouth of the Mississippi river, with a view to determine the best method of obtaining and maintaining a depth of water sufficient for the purposes of commerce, either by a canal from said river to the waters of the Gulf or by deepening one or more of the natural outlets of said river. Agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM moved to increase the appropriation for continuing the improvement of the Falls of St. Anthony, and for the improvement of the Mississippi river above those falls, from $50,000 to $200,000. Agreed to—yeas 30, nays 22.

He also moved an amendment that $25,000 of the $200 000 shall be expended for the improvement of the Mississippi river above those falls. Agreed to.

Mr. SARGENT, from the Conference Committee on the Indian Appropriation bill, made a report, which was agreed to.

Mr. WINDOM submitted an amendment to the River and Harbor bill appropriating $200 000 for a survey and estimate of the improvements recommended by the Sena. Select Committee on Transportation upon the four routes indicated in the report of said committee, and also upon a route from the mouth of the Youghiogheny river, to continue the slack water navigation up said river to its headwaters at the foot of the Allegheny mountains, thence by canal to Cumberland, intersecting there the Chesapeake and Ohio canal. Agreed to—yeas 38, nays 14.

Mr. ALCORN submitted an amendment appropriating $2,000 000 for the protection of the delta of the Mississippi from inundation by floods, to be expended by the Secretary of War in refining, repairing and constructing levees, one half of which sum shall be appropriated within Louisiana; of the remainder one half to be appropriated within the State of Mississippi, and the remainder within the State of Arkansas. Rejected.

The clause in the second section of the bill appropriating $5,000 to continue the exploration of routes for the extension of the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal to the Ohio river by the north and south branches of the Potomac river was stricken out.

Mr. JOHNSON moved to increase the appropriation for the improvement of the James river from $30,000 to $75,000. Agreed to.

Mr. ROBERTSON moved an amendment appropriating $100,000 for the improvement of the harbor of Charleston, S. C. Agreed to.

After several other amendments were offered and a number rejected, the bill was reported to the Senate, and the amendments made in Committee of the Whole were agreed to.

The bill was then read the third time, but not passed.

Sanborn Contracts.

Mr. SHERMAN called up the House bill to repeal the act under which the Sanborn contract was awarded. Passed.

Circuit Court in Alabama.

Mr. SPENCER called up the House bill relative to Circuit Courts of the United States in the State of Alabama, which was discussed at some length and passed.

The Senate then, at 3:30 A. M., Sunday, adjourned.

HOUSE.

Arkansas Affairs.

Mr. POLAND, from the Committee on Arkansas Affairs, presented the testimony already taken, which was ordered printed and a resolution passed to continue the powers of the committee during the vacation.

The Currency Bill.

Mr. DAWES presented the report of the Conference Committee on the Currency bill, and proceeded to explain it. He regretted that the report did not contain, as the first conference report, any provision either for the early resumption of specie payment on the part of the Government or for any retirement, under any circumstances, of any portion of the Government issue. He regretted exceedingly it had been found impossible to bring the two houses together on any such agreement.

After considerable debate, a vote was taken, and the report was agreed to—yeas 221, nays 40.

Yeas—Messrs. Adams, Albert, Albright, Arthur, Ashe, Atkins, Averill, Banning, Barber, Barrere, Barry, Beck, Begole, Bell, Berry, Biery, Bland, Blount, Bowen, Bradley, Bright, Brown, Buckner, Bundy, Burchard, Burleigh, Burrows, Butler (Mass.), Butler (Tenn.), Caldwell, Cannon, Cason, Cessna, Clarke (N. J.), Clarke (Mo.), Clarke (N. Y.), Clements, Clymer, Cobb (Ks.), Cobb (N. C.), Coburn, Comingo, Conger, Cooke, Corwin, Cotton, Creamer, Crittenden, Crossland, Crounz, Crutchfield, Curtis, Danford, Darrall, Davis, Dawes, Dobbins, Donnan, Duell, Dunnell, Durham, Eldridge, Field, Fort, Foster, Frye, Garfield, Glover, Gooch, Gunckel, Gunter, Hagans, Hale (Me.), Hancock, Harris (Mass.), Harris (Ga.), Harris (Va.), Harrison, Hatcher, Hathorn, Havens, Hawley, (Ills.), Hayes, Hazelton (Wis.), Hazleton (N. J.), Hereford, Hodges, Holman, Hoskins, Houghton, Howe, Hubbell, Hunter, Hunton, Hurlbut, Hyde, Hynes, Jewett, Kasson, Kelley, Knapp, Lamar, Lawson, Lamport, Lansing, Lawrence, Leach, Lewis, Lofland, Loughridge, Lowe, Lowndes, Lynch, Marshall, Martin, Maynard, McCrary, McDill (Iowa), McDougal, McJunkin, McKee, Merriam, Milliken, Mills, Monroe, Morey, Morrison, Neal, Negley, Niblack, Niles, O'Neil, Orr, Orth, Packard, Packer, Parker (Me.), Parsons, Pelham, Perry, Phillips, Pike, Platt (Va.), Platt (N. Y.), Pratt, Rainey, Randall, Ranster, Rapier, Ray, Rend, Rice, Richmond, Robinson, E. H. Roberts, Robinson (Ill.), Robinson (Ohio), Ross, Rusk, Sawyer, Sayler (Ind.), Sayler (Ohio), Scudder (N. J.), Sener, Sessions, Shanks, Sheats, Sheldon, Sherwood, Sloan, Sloss, Small, Smith (Pa.), Smith (La.), Smith (N. Y.), Smith (Va.), Smith (Ohio), Snyder, Southard, Speer, Sprague, Stanard, Standeford, Starkweather, St. John, Stowe, Stowell, Strait, Strawbridge, Sypher, Thomas (N. C.), Thomas (Va.), Thornburg, Todd, Tremain, Tyner, Vance, Waldron, Wallace, Ward (N. J.), Ward (Ills.), Wells, Wheeler, White, Whitehead, Whitely, Witthorne, Wilber, Willard (Mich.), Williams (Ind.), Williams Mich.), Williams (Wis.), Williams (Mass.), Willie, Wilson (Iowa), Wilson, (Ind.), Wolfe, Woodforth, Young (Ky.), and Young (Ga.)—221.

Nays—Messrs. Archer, Barnum, Bass, Bromberg, Buffinton, Cox, Crooke, Eames, Giddings, Hamilton, Hawley (Conn.), Hendee, Herndon, E. R. Hoar, G. F. Hoar, Hooper, Kellogg, Kendall, Lawson, Luttrell, Magee, McLean, Negley, Niblack, Parmelee, Page, Parsons, (N. H.), Pendleton, Phelps, Pierce, Potter, Shumaker, Scofield, Scudder (N. Y.), Smart, Storm, Swann, Townsend, Whitehouse, Willard (Vt.), and Woodford—40.

The bill now goes to the President for his signature.

Impeachment of Judges.

Mr. WILSON, from the Judiciary Committee, reported resolutions for the impeachment of Judge Busteed, of Alabama, for high crimes and misdemeanors.

Mr. CESSNA presented a minority report, which was ordered printed and recommitted.

Mr. CESSNA also reported resolutions directing the Clerk to furnish the Attorney General, Secretary of the Treasury, Third Auditor and First Comptroller of the Treasury copies of the evidence taken by the Judiciary Committee in the matter of the impeachment of Judge Story, of the Western District of Arkansas, so that action may be taken for the restoration of moneys wrongfully paid to officers of that court, and to prevent any such wrongful payment hereafter.

On motion of Mr. SENER the resolution was amended to include copies of the testimony taken before the Committee on Contingent Expenditures in the Department of Justice in regard to the same district.

The resolution thus amended was adopted.

Louisiana Elections.

Mr. LAMAR, from the Election Committee, reported a resolution authorizing the issuing of subpœnas *duces tecum* to John McEnery of Louisiana, and others, requiring them to produce the original election returns before the Committee on Elections on or before the first Monday next December. Adopted.

The District of Columbia Bill.

The speaker presented the following message from the President:

To the Senate and House of Representatives:

I respectfully invite the attention of Congress to features of the bill entitled "An act for the government of the District of Columbia, and for other purposes." Provision is therein made for the payment of the debts of the District in bonds to be issued by the Sinking Fund Commissioners, running fifty years, and bearing interest at the rate of three and sixty-five one-hundredths per cent. per annum, with the payment of the principal and interest guaranteed by the United States. The Government by which these debts were created is abolished, and no other provision seems to be made for their payment. Judging from transactions in other bonds, there are good grounds in my opinion for an apprehension that bonds bearing this rate of interest when issued will be worth much less than their equivalent in current money of the United States. This appears to me to be unjust to those to whom these bonds are to be paid, and the extent of the difference between their face and real value looks like repudiating the debts of the District. My opinion is that to require the creditors of the District of Columbia to receive these bonds at par when it is apparent that to be converted into money they must be sold at a large discount, will not only prove greatly injurious to the credit of the District, but will reflect unfavorably upon the credit and good faith of the United States, and I would recommend, therefore, that provision be made at the present session of Congress to increase the interest upon these bonds so that when sold they will bring their equivalent in money, and that the Secretary of the Treasury be authorized to negotiate the sale of these bonds at not less than par, and pay the proceeds thereof to those who may be ascertained to have valid claims against the District of Columbia.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

EXECUTIVE MANSION, Washington, June 20, 1874.

Indian Appropriation Bill.

Mr. LOUGHRIDGE presented a conference report on the Indian Appropriation bill, and in some explanatory remarks stated that the bill now appropriated $5,265 000, that the bill of last year had appropriated $5,379,900, and that the bill of this preceding year had appropriated $7,900,000.

The report was rejected—67 to 147—and a new conference was asked.

Gold Banks.

Mr. MAYNARD asked unanimous consent for the passage of a bill to amend the gold bank law so as to allow the circulation of gold notes to be 90 per cent. instead of 80 per cent. of the par value of the bonds deposited. Agreed to and the bill passed.

Evening Session.—The evening session opened with more than the usual noise and turmoil, and a large part of the first hour was used up in occasional suspensions of business, in order, as the Speaker usually phrases it, to allow private conversation to go on uninterruptedly.

Compromise Salary.

In one of the lulls of conversation Mr. BUTLER (Mass.), by unanimous consent, offered a resolution directing the payment of two months' salary to clerks of departments who are legislated out of office by a reduction of force, and it was agreed to.

Report on the President's Message.

Mr. WILSON, from the joint investigation committee on the affairs of the District of Columbia, made a special report on the message of the President to-day. The report says, in effect, that the rate of interest fixed for the bonds therein provided for be increased from 3 65 to a rate which will enable the bonds to be disposed of at par.

The report was signed by all the members of the committee.

Mr. WILSON proceeded to state that a subcommittee had waited on the President to confer with him. The President had acted under a misapprehension in regard to the facts of the case, and there was no difference of opinion between the President and the committee.

On motion of Mr. WILSON the committee was discharged from further consideration of the subject.

Soon after this subject was disposed of the House had another scene of disorder and tumult.

Business Disposed of.

The House then resumed consideration of business on the Speaker's table, and disposed of Senate bills, among others, as follows:

Referring the petition and papers in the case of Robert M. and Stephen A. Douglass, so far as they relate to cotton seized, to the Court of Claims. Passed.

To enable the Secretary of the Interior to make a final settlement with the Potowatomie Indians of Michigan and Indiana. Referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

The Supplementary Civil Rights bill was next reached. A vote was taken on the passage of the bill, and resulted, yeas 140, nays 91. There not being two thirds in its favor, as required by the order under which the business on the Speaker's table was taken up, the bill was not passed, and still remains on the Speaker's table.

The next bill on the Speaker's table was the Senate bill supplementary to the Texas Pacific Railroad act. The bill was passed.

The bill for the relief of certain contractors for the construction of vessels of war and steam machinery failed of receiving a two thirds majority—yeas 115, nays 109—and remains on the Speaker's table.

The next bill was that to extend the time for the completion of a railroad from St. Croix river or lake to the west end of Lake Superior and to Bayfield, Wis. The bill was not passed—yeas 93, nays 94.

The House, at 11:40, adjourned until 10:30 on Monday morning, with the understanding that the Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill might, when engrossed, be referred informally to the Committee on Appropriations.

Railroad Cases in Court.

ST. PAUL, June 20.—Judge Hall, of the Court of Common Pleas, this morning rendered a decision in the matter of the application of bondholders to have a receiver appointed for the St. Paul & Pacific Railroad, on the ground that the road is insolvent, and that the management is untrustworthy. Judge Hall denies the motion for a receiver, and refuses to grant the prayer of the petitioners. He says from all that has been made to appear the road is not insolvent, but the security for the bonds is ample and the management of the road is efficient and honest. To appoint a receiver, therefore, would damage the interests of the petitioners themselves.

In the United States Circuit Court application was made before Judge Miller, of the United States Supreme Court, to discharge Receiver Farley, appointed last fall by Judge Dillon, of the Circuit Court, to complete the unfinished portions of the St. Paul & Pacific Road in time to save the land grant. The ground of the application for discharge was that the receiver had accomplished nothing, but Judge Miller refused to hear the motion because of the absence of Judge Dillon. Application will be made before the latter Judge to discharge Farley.

Dr. Wengert's Medicines

Are still going—people are beginning to know the virtues of Samson Oil the great rheumatic remedy and pain slayer, and his Hepatica Pills and Blood Purifier. They have been here only a few weeks yet have gained already a grand reputation.

☞ For Latest Telegraphic Dispatches See Fourth Page.

☞ ADVERTISEMENTS on this page under the several heads of "WANTED," "FOR SALE," "TO LET," &c., will be inserted at transient rate, only, TEN CENTS PER LINE for each insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than FIFTY CENTS.

FOUND.

FOUND—AT THE PIC NIC RECENTly held by the Red Men, a SILVER CASED WATCH was found. The owner can secure the same by proving property and paying costs.
EMIL BERGER, Policeman,
Corner 7th s reet, Pittsburgh.
je15:d13

TO LET.

TO LET—HALL 75 FEET BY 30, fourth story of 51 Fifth avenue. Excellent light front and rear. Enquire of
H. McCALLUM.
mh30:y94

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SCHOOL BONDS—SCHOOL BONDS of the Eleventh ward School District, City of Allegheny, a desirable investment. For particulars apply to WM. H. SLACK, Chairman of the Board, Shady avenue, Eleventh ward, Allegheny, or to S. D. HUBBARD, Secretary, corner First avenue and Ferry street, Pittsburgh. je21:d28

FOR SALE—A FIRST-CLASS FAMILY HORSE, six years old. Apply at No. 27 WOOD STREET. je20-d21

FOR SALE—A TWO-STORY BRICK DWELLING of four rooms and frame kitchen, attic and cellar. Water and gas in the building, and a good lot. Located on Poplar street, Third Ward, Allegheny City. Inquire of SWOGER & WRIGHT, 47½ Federal street, Allegheny, Pa. je19

FOR SALE—STOCK OF HARDWARE and a lease having two years to run, in a good business part of Allegheny City. Stock worth from $2,500 to $3,000. Yearly rent of store and dwelling $400. Inquire of SWOGER & WRIGHT, 47½ Federal street, Allegheny. je7

FOR SALE—A VERY DESIRABLE LIT in the property on Chartiers street, near Peonsylvania avenue, consisting of Lot, Frame House of 8 rooms and cellar, with other improvements. Price, $1,800. Terms easy. Inquire of SWOGER & WRIGHT, 47½ Federal street, Allegheny. je17

FOR SALE—SECOND-HAND MACHINERY.
1 Rail & Co. Planer and Matcher.
1 Pay & Co. Planer and Matcher.
1 Rogers & Co. Planer and Matcher.
1 Iron Lathe, 1 Sturtevant Fan and 1 Drill Press, all in good order.
M. B. COCHRAN & CO.,
121 Liberty street.

FOR SALE.
PLATFORM SPRING WAGONS.
PLAIN SPRING WAGONS.
FARM WAGONS.
Heavy and Light Wagons, all kinds of Carts and Wheelbarrows, manufactured and for sale cheap, at
DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,
Corner Craig street and Allegheny river, 2 squares below Suspension Bridge.
Repairing promptly done.
C. COLEMAN & SON.
je8:m

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞NOTICE.—A MEETING OF THE ALLEGHENY CENTRAL PROHIBITION ASSOCIATION will be held THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the second story of the building occupied by Dr. Park, C ast Federal street and North avenue. All friends of the good cause are urgently requested to attend.
T. H. RABE, Chairman.
JOS. TURNER, Secretary.

HEADQUARTERS PITTSBURGH COMMANDERY, No. 1, KNIGHTS TEMPLAR,
Pittsburgh, Jun 17, 1874.

☞ATTENTION SIR KNIGHTS.—ALL Sir Knights who propose acting with this Commandery in Welsville, Ohio, on the 24th inst., are hereby notified that meetings for instruction and drill will be held at the Asylum on SATURDAY and MONDAY EVENINGS, June 20 and 22, at which time all who can are expected to be present. By order of the E. C.
CHARLES W. BATCHELOR,
je19:d17 Captain General.

☞PITTSBURGH COMMANDERY No. 1 KNIGHTS TEMPLAR, AND THE APPENDANT ORDERS STATIONED AT PITTSBURGH.
SPECIAL ORDERS No. 2.
PITTSBURGH, PA., June 17, 1874.

Pittsburgh Commandery No. 1 Knights Templar, at its last regular assembly, having resolved to join Wellsville, Ohio, in a body, to participate with our brethren of that town in celebrating St. John's Day, June 24th, 1874, all Sir Knights of this Commandery are requested to be present, and all Sir Knights of Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity are cordially and fraternally invited to be present and participate with us on the occasion. Further information will cheerfully be given upon application to any of the officers of the Commandery.
By order of E. C.
CHAS. W. BATCHELOR, C. G.
Attest—
JOHN A. WILSON, Recorder,
144 Fourth avenue.
je17:d6

OFFICE OF ALLEGHENY CEMETERY,
Pittsburgh, June 18, 1874.

☞AT A MEETING OF THE CORPORators of the Allegheny Cemetery, held on the 12th inst., the following persons were elected as officers of the Company for the ensuing year:
PRESIDENT,
HON. T. M. HOWE.
MANAGERS,
J. H. SHOENBERGER,
WM. THAW,
HON. J. K. MOORHEAD,
HON. W. McCANDLESS,
WM. HOLMES.
JAS. R. SPEER, M. D.,
JAS. R. SPEER, M. D., Secretary and Treasurer.
je20:d13

☞CHARTIERS CEMETERY,
NEAR IDLEWOOD STATION,
Panhandle Railroad, 8 miles from the city by rail, and 4 miles by Temperanceville and Mansfield pike.
Trains leave Union Depot at 7:18 A. M., 9:13 A. M., 10:43 A. M., 3:28 P. M., 5:13 P. M.
WALKER, Superintendent.
J. L. MARSHALL, Sec. and Treas.
City office—187 LIBERTY STREET.
je20:d18

POLITICAL.

HEADQUARTERS ALLEG

DAILY GAZETTE.

OFFICE: GAZETTE BUILDING,

Corner Sixth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

JOSIAH KING,.....N. P. REED,
T. P. HOUSTON,.....D. L. FLEMING,
GEO. W. REED.

KING, REED & CO., Editors and Proprietors.

OFFICIAL PAPER
Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

TERMS FOR 1874.
DAILY GAZETTE.

By mail, per annum.....$8 00
Do. for six months.....4 10
Do. for three months.....2 30
Do. for one month.....1 00
By the week, payable to Agent or Carrier.....15

All remittances should be made by express or in money orders, and when so forwarded will be at our risk.

WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Single Subscribers.....$1 50
Clubs of five.....7 25
Clubs of ten.....14 00

A copy is furnished gratuitously to the getter up of a Club of ten. Postmasters are requested to act as Agents.

Give full address, postoffice, county and State, also nearest express office, in order that there may be no mistake in forwarding papers.

Persons desiring to subscribe for the GAZETTE—Daily or Weekly—will upon application, be supplied with specimen copies, free of charge.

KING, REED & CO.

MONDAY, JUNE 22, 1874.

BONDS at Frankfort 77½

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 29½.

GOLD closed in New York Saturday at 111¾

THE chained terrier of the State Ring deals in three line snarls now a days. It doesn't say "notice," however.

EVEN the *Post* cannot endure the outlook for its party. It sees a quarreling committee, denounces by implication the Chairman of its county committee as lacking in common sense, and warns the public of the danger that weak-kneed Democrats may be set up for office. And all this is not the worst that might be said.

THE *Dispatch* continues to be anxious over the editorial management of the GAZETTE. It may be calm on that subject, as we know our own affairs. If it cannot be, however, we commend to it the importance of telling the truth. We have not endorsed the Republican ticket as a whole. On the contrary, we have distinctly excepted from our recommendations certain of the legislative candidates, and have announced our purpose not to support such persons, if other and better names are nominated. Our language has been clear and unmistakable on this point. Is the *Dispatch* employing its criticisms on the GAZETTE as a convenient cover under which to come around to the support of the men it has denounced by name?

THE Democratic Primaries, Saturday, turned out somewhat as it was anticipated they would, in a fierce fight for mastery, in which four distinct elements were involved. These were the Barr and Hutchinson faction fight, and that between the liquor league and the temperance element. It is not possible to know, accurately, the result till to-morrow, and not even then, if the undercurrent in favor of adjournment gains power. In the event of nominations being made, the outlook is not of the best. We look for a scraggy ticket in the main. It is not, however, a cause for surprise that this should be so. A little more sense and energy in the Democratic party in this county would be a positive benefit to the Republicans. It would necessitate care on the part of leaders, and secure a generally excellent class of nominations. But, generally, if the Republican nominations are bad, those of the Democrats are worse. We can never tell, with absolute certainty, until the Convention is over—but the outlook now is that the Democracy will show generally that they have the worst element in the entire country for candidates, and that they use it.

ORTWEIN is convicted. We have not spoken of his case pending his trial, not desiring to exert an improper influence on his fate. He was charged as a criminal before the law, and as such was entitled to a fair trial, and the development of such mitigating circumstances as might exist. He has had a fair trial, and has been zealously defended by able lawyers, who have fully performed their duty in his behalf. That his conviction was just we do not presume any one entertains a doubt. Yet in these days of extreme effort to shield criminals, we are gratified at the result of the trial had, and can fairly compliment Colonel Bayne, not merely on his alertness and skill in preparing and conducting the case, but on the exceptionally able argument he made before the jury. We do this the more cheerfully, as we have felt free to criticise where criticism seemed to be needed, and can commend where praise is required. So far as the District Attorney is concerned the case has been brought promptly forward and the trial speedily and rightly concluded. We now hope there will be no unnecessary delay in the execution of the sentence. Public safety demands this.

COUNCILS meet to-day. As the readiest and simplest, as well as the most satisfactory method of getting at all the facts relative to city indebtedness, we suggest that a committee of five or ten citizens, aside from Councils, be appointed to thoroughly investigate the condition of our city finances. They should be persons who have the confidence of the public, and should not be members of Council. Let Councils direct the City Treasurer and Controller to furnish the committee all the statistics in their possession, in order that a full and accurate knowledge of the city finances may be had. In our Saturday's issue we mentioned the particular items that should be obtained. Unless this is had, and a clear and transparent statement of city affairs is made, there is every reason for fearing trouble. All this aside, and it is undoubtedly the right of the people to be thus informed. Until we know just how things do are, the condition of the various funds, accounts, and departments, and just how much the city owes, we cannot possibly set to work to remedy affairs. The time has come for an examination of finances that shall be absolutely searching and reliable. And it is necessary, not merely that everything shall be pronounced correct, but that a full and clear statement shall be given to the people. Add to this a clear outline of policy as to the future, and we shall have all the facts. The people once satisfied that their money is rightly used, and that certain taxes are necessary for the liquidation of the debt, and all will be well. Our Councils should clearly know that the people will not blindly pay taxes, without some assurance that will perfectly satisfy them that all is right.

COMMENCEMENTS.

The Commencement season is in full progress, and the year's work of school, seminary and college is budding forth in exercises, festivities, orations, honors, and the like. We notice that some of the eastern journals are beginning to complain of the number and quality of these occasions. There is, of course, a certain appearance of sameness in them, and the number is getting to be large, yet we would not have it reduced. These educatory institutions are the pride and glory of our land. The tendency to multiply them may be rather strongly developed, but this is an error, if it be such that is better tolerated than ignorance can possibly be. If it be called an evil, it will correct itself. It should be borne in mind that we are in a transition state as regards education, and it is among the possibilities of the next ten or twenty years that we shall have a clearly defined American system of education, as distinguished from that in Europe. We really expect and hope for this result. In the meantime, let us foster rather than discourage, what we have.

Commencements, like Fourth of July occasions, are commendable as affording gratification and enjoyment. Even should it be true, as it is not,—that they subserve no better purpose. The careful reviews and preparations for examination serve to enstamp upon the memory the lessons of the year, more firmly than they otherwise would be. The honors of the occasion, the addresses, the anniversaries of the societies, the closing exercises, the conferment of diplomas, all these are of far more interest to those engaged in study, or who are completing the course, than those who have not passed through college can possibly imagine. The addresses and orations delivered, are preserved many years, as the mementoes of a happy occasion. Even the printed programmes are kept, and all that will serve, in later years, to recall the surroundings of the occasion. And all this is important. Let us, then, rather cherish customs and institutions which are sources of innocent pleasures and sound learning. If the "notices" are "painfully dull" read or skip them, but encourage what is in itself useful and good.

THE FINANCIAL SITUATION.

We have large faith in Hon. John Allison, Register of the United States Treasury. He is a Pennsylvanian, a thoroughly honest man, and a perfectly capable person, not merely for the position he holds, but for higher and more responsible positions in the Government. We would not object to seeing him in the United States Senate. And while the selection of General Bristow, for Secretary of the Treasury, is entirely satisfactory to us, the elevation of Mr. Allison to the position would have been quite as satisfactory. This much of our own motion,—and without Mr. Allison's knowledge or consent.

He has just furnished the President, and the latter has given to the country, some facts derived from the records of his office and other official sources, which are remarkably suggestive of the financial situation and needs. He is not entirely of our way of thinking, and for this reason what he offers is the more pertinent to our purpose. His conclusions are that neither inflation, nor forced resumption is sound policy. This will show how nearly we agree, and just where we disagree. But we respect his judgment, and know the thorough sincerity and honesty with which he speaks. His statement, published in full in another column, touches, incidentally, the question of inflation, but deals mainly with that of forced resumption. On the latter point we are in perfect accord with him, and touching the former we realize the weight and value of his statements.

His views, in brief, are that we have been paying our war debt at a rate entirely beyond our power to sustain, and have broken down in the extraordinary efforts we have been putting forth. In eight years, we have paid, in principal and interest, $1,600,000,000 on our national debt, or about $200,000,000 a year. In addition we have been paying off State, county and township debts, and have been paying large sums in interest on railroad debts. We simply could not stand it, and so the collapse came. While Mr. Allison does not so state it, he evidently believes in a policy of recuperation. The debt of the war of 1812–15 was paid at the rate of about $6,000,000 a year. Ours of the late war has been liquidated up to July, 1873, at the rate of $77,500,000, beside interest and other matters. We simply could not stand it. Hence, the natural course implied in his statements is that of materially curtailing our payments on the principal of the debt, until we have recuperated a little. This, certainly, is wise.

From these same facts, he suggests the impolicy of attempting to force the resumption of specie payments. It will have a tendency to still farther reduce the recuperative strength of the country, to pursue the forcing process, in that it will cut down values, force collections, depreciate real estate, and complete the work of prostration already carried too far. The country is, in some sense, a patient. The war was a fever—and when the disease was overcome, the patient was weak. Yet in its exhausted state, it attempted to go out and work, up to the strength of a person in health. It has broken down. Now, when it most needs rest, care, and recuperative air and food, it is proposed to bleed it, or reduce it, by means of the exhausting process of forcing specie payments. Mr. Allison says the patient will die under this treatment, or else will repudiate the medicine, and resort to the stimulant of an illimitable issue of greenbacks. Who that has closely watched the tendency of things at the West does not know this to be true? We utter it, as our calm judgment, that if specie resumption is forced, and the currency at the same time contracted, the people will be driven to repudiate the national debt. We do not wish for it, but that the people will repudiate rather than suffer want, or permit their properties to be plastered over with mortgages, is just what we believe and expect. The people really wish to pay the debt, just as it was contracted. Give them time, and they will do it. They have already put forth extraordinary exertions to that end; but we know what is the result when persons are driven to desperation.

Mr. Allison suggests a conservative course. He is against inflation. In the present prostrated condition of the industries and business of the country we have currency enough. So far we agree with him. But had the Secretary of the Treasury promptly issued his reserve of greenbacks, in the edge of the panic, and had Congress backed it up with a larger volume of currency, in some safe form, we believe the panic would have soon mplished comparatively little injury. The fault then committed was of the nature of a crime. Grant that all this would have stimulated business unhealthily, it would at the same time have nourished industries which are the backbone of healthy and legitimate manufactures and trade. The very point aimed at by Mr. Allison would have been reached, had our railroads, in course of construction, been kept up, and had the Government reduced its efforts in debt-paying, thus coming down to a healthy condition. But all this is past,—and the patient is prostrated. To bring it up, we strongly commend Mr. Allison's plan, that of quiet recuperation.

POLITICAL NOTES.

IT is thought that unless Senator Carpenter, of Wisconsin, is fortunate enough to be his own successor, he will be succeeded by Hon. C. C. Washburn.

IT is reported that the Hon George William Curtis and Col. T. W. Higginson have consented to stump the State of Michigan in favor of the woman suffrage clause in the new Constitution.

THE Republican return judges met at Meadville, Friday. The official count gives Pettis 587 majority. The four highest for Assembly are as follows, with the vote each received opposite his name: Pendley, 1,684; Compton, 1,614; Roberts, 1,504; Rhodes, 1,486.

THE Republican Committee of Columbia county appointed Messrs. A. C. Smith and D. A. Buckly as representative delegates to the Republican State Convention, to meet at Harrisburg in August, and instruct them to support Col. Samuel Knorr for Lieutenant Governor.

REPRESENTATIVE HATCHER, of Missouri, has adopted the old southern style of publish presenting his claims to his constituents for re election to Congress. In a card published in the newspapers, he says: "If you think I have served faithfully to serve my constituents as representative in Congress, I respectfully desire and would most gratefully appreciate their endorsement by a re-election."

PERSONAL.

SATURDAY was the thirty-seventh anniversary of Queen Victoria's accession to the British throne.

BRIGHAM YOUNG has had a "revelation" to the effect that he is to become President of the United States.

BRIGNOLI will probably return to this country in the fall to sing with the Di-Murska concert troupe.

GIDEON WELLES will occupy a cottage at Newport this summer. The old mariner wants to be where he can listen to the roaring of the breakers.

HON. A. G. CURTIN will be the orator of the day at Lancaster, on the Fourth of July, on the occasion of the unveiling of the Lancaster county Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument.

A MINISTER at Chicago named Howe has resigned on account of the wickedness of his congregation. For that reason, it occurs to us, he should have held on. But alas! for Chicago.

TOM HOOD is now accused of being a cremationist, because he said shortly before his death that "he was dying out of charity to the undertaker, who wished to urn a lively Hood."

THE annual address before the literary societies of Fayette College will be delivered on the evening of Tuesday, June 30, at Easton, by Hon. George M. Robeson, Secretary of the Navy.

THE Albany Law *Journal* says that "Ex-Attorney General Hoar has sued George Washington Bowen for a balance of $5,000, counsel fee for services rendered in the suit of Bowen against Nelson Chase for the recovery of the Jumel property."

A LISBON telegram states that Senor Castelar intends visiting the principal towns in the north of Portugal. He will return to Spain by way of Galicia. A deputation of Portuguese Democrats went to congratulate him on his arrival at Lisbon.

MRS. LISKLARD, a young English lady, recently lost her life on Mount Blanc. She and her husband were on their wedding tour, and while descending the mountain, herself and the guide who was supporting her, suddenly disappeared down a crevasse lightly covered with snow. Neither of the bodies had been recovered at latest advices.

HAS Grace Greenwood deceived us! The *Golden Age* says that Clara Morris was married to Fred. Herriott, of New York, and sailed for Europe last week, and Grace wrote to the Philadelphia *Press* that the lady's marriage was as far off as the Centennial. There are a good many young men interested in this matter, and it is important that the exact truth be known.

A REMARKABLE instance of family rotation in office exists in the selection of consul to Falmouth, England. President Washington appointed as our first consular representative at that place a Mr. Fox, who held the office many years. He was succeeded by his son, who recently gave up the position, and this week Howard Fox, his son, has been nominated to succeed his father.

THE Jersey City *Journal* says: "The mother of President Grant has been visiting, the last few days, at the residence of G. P. Howell, Esq., on the Heights. The old lady, who is 76 years of age, is remarkably active and hale for her years. On Sunday she walked the whole distance from Mr. Howell's residence to Prospect avenue Presbyterian church to attend divine worship there with Mr. Howell's family."

MATILDA HERON, when asked about her child's salary recently, said that she had said to Bijou when the little actress had earned her first money, "Take that and buy yourself some clothes. Take it to the people down in Third avenue where you get your dinner, and let them select what is necessary. And when you earn any more put it in the bank, so that when you marry some —— villain he can't get it away from you."

THE Williamsport *Sun and Democrat* pays the following compliment to Hon. David Reed, the new United States District Attorney for the Western District of Pennsylvania: "Hon. David Reed, the gentleman who succeeds the late Mr. Swoope, made his *debut* in our city, and before the Courts here, on Monday last, under very favorable circumstances. Mr. Reed is a very sociable, genial and intelligent gentleman, well read in legal lore, possessing the heart and soul of a man, and whilst he is ever prompt in the discharge of his onerous duties as a prosecuting officer, his actions will always be tempered with mercy, and if he should ever err in the administration of public justice, we are assured by those who know him best, that it will be on the side of mercy and humanity. We congratulate the Courts, the public, and everybody else, on the well-grounded assurance that in David Reed they will find a faithful public officer, and that the public interests will suffer no detriment under his administration."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

THE Fourth of July comes on Saturday, this year.

STRAWBERRY FESTIVALS are to be succeeded by raspberry jamjams.

THERE is an agricultural exhibition in progress in Bremen. There are a large number of American exhibitors, and many of them have received prizes.

SAN FRANCISCO proposes holding a great industrial fair, in which all the States and Territories west of the Mississippi are to be represented, and has gone about the preparatory work with Occidental energy. The fair is not only to show the industrial development of the Pacific coast in the last quarter of a century, but China and Japan and other Asiatic countries are to exhibit their products.

APROPOS of the new pronunciation of Faneuil a Boston paper says:

Hurrah for the old time pronunciation,
These new styles want not we,
They receive our heartiest denunciation,
But with the blue blood we'll agree,
Since Faneuil is to be Funnil,
Then Daniel shall be Dunnil,
And spaniel must be spannil,
And flannel will be flunnil.

MINNEAPOLIS appears to be a flourishing little city for its age. It is little more than ten years old, and has a population of nearly 30,000 inhabitants. Its principal interest is the lumber trade, which is very large, and it also has several iron works, one of which employs over 150 hands, cotton and woolen mills, two paper mills, and what is said to be the largest grist mill in the country, having a capacity of 100 barrels of flour per day.

OWING to the alarming spread of puerperal fever in Bellevue Hospital, Brooklyn, persons exposed to the disease have been removed from the affected wards and the patients have been transferred to isolated buildings on Ward's Island. Of the fourteen persons last attacked by the disease, ten have died. The floors and ceilings of the rooms formerly occupied by patients are to be removed and the walls thoroughly scraped.

THE New York *Tribune* says the Yale oarsmen this year are a strong limbed lot of young giants, carefully selected with a view to capacity for the strain of the new method of rowing, which calls more than the old for strength in loin and calf, and less comparatively for biceps and pectoral muscles. The feature which will, however, strike the reader most noteworthy, is, that this entire crew, selected from hundreds of youths of the utmost variety as, to early history, are every one of them farmers, brought upto hard labor on the soil. The fact is worth an ocean of theory in proving conclusively the superiority in future of life for evolving the highest types of physical development."

ACCORDING to a recently published statement, it appears that there are 3,900 paper manufacturers in the world, employing 80,000 men and 180,000 women, besides 100,000 employed in the rag trade; 1,800 millions of pounds of paper are produced annually; one-half is used in printing, a sixth for writing, and the remainder for packing and other purposes. The United States, with 3,000 machines, produce yearly 200,000 tons of paper, which, for a population of 38,000,000, averages 17 pounds per head; an Englishman only consumes 11½ pounds; a Frenchman, 7 pounds; an Italian, 3½ pounds; a Spaniard, 1½ pounds; and a Russian, only 1 pound, annually on an average.

DR. CONNOR THIRLWALL, the eminent English historian, has resigned his position of Bishop of St. David's, which he has held since 1840. The career of this distinguished man is full of extraordinary achievements. His father says of him "at a very early age he read English so well that at the age of three years he was taught Latin, and at four he read Greek with an ease and fluency which astonished all who heard him." At the age of seven he composed a discourse on the "Uncertainty of Life." His subsequent life has fully equaled this astonishing precocity. His numerous historical works are esteemed as standard everywhere, and in the language of Mr. Grote, are marked by learning, sagacity, and candor.

THE Supreme Court of Illinois has rendered a decision in the case of Porter et al. against the Rockford, Rock Island & St. Louis Railroad, which involves a question of assessment by the Board of Equalization, of the capital stock. The decision sustains the Board of Equalization, and is of great interest, as it virtually decides all similar cases brought before the Supreme Court. The decision concludes as follows: "Even from the appellant's own showing it is difficult to conceive that this assessment does it injustice. The capital stock paid in is presumed to have been used in the corporate business, and this indebtedness could have been lawfully created for no other than corporate purposes. But, be this as it may, we are not convinced from the allegation in the bill taken."

FOREIGN NOTES.

THE London *Daily News* compares Napoleonism in France to couch grass, and says it "has not struck deep into the soil, but has taken possession of the superficial stratum."

DEATH from the bite of a snake is not a frequent occurrence in Scotland, but one occurred there recently from this cause. In Sutherlandshire, a little girl of four years was in a field hunting for bird's nests, when she was bitten on the leg by an adder, from the effects of which she died forty-eight hours afterwards, in great agony.

FROM an Englishman's will: "I bequeath to my monkey, my dear and amusing Jacko, the sum of £10 sterling per annum, to be employed for his sole and exclusive use and benefit; to my faithful dog, Shock, and my well-beloved cat, Tib, a pension of £5 sterling; and I desire that, in case of the death of either of the three, the lapsed pension shall pass to the other two, between whom it is to be equally divided. On the death of all three the sum appropriated to this purpose shall become the property of my daughter, Gertrude, to whom I give this preference among my children because of the large family she has, and the difficulty she finds in bringing them up."

A CORRESPONDENT says, writing of a Turkish harem: "Each lady had three rooms to herself, and the furnishing of them was generally left to her taste or caprice. They were arranged very well, and the furniture was very handsome, but curious in form. A regular Turkish bed is something quite different from ours. There is no bedstead or mattress, but about thirty very thickly padded quilts, covered with silk or satin, laid one on top of the other on the floor till they are about two feet deep. The sheets are invariably of silk, embroidered, and the coverlid is a marvel of gold and silver embroidery on satin or velvet. The pillows are of pink, blue or yellow satin, covered with beautiful lace. From the ceiling hangs a large jeweled and gilded hoop, and from this rich lace curtains, which encircle the bed. To hold their robes they have innumerable brass nailed camphor-wood trunks, and as one of these after another was turned out for me to see the contents, I began almost to lose my head in the confusion of colors and beauty of materials."

A WOMAN'S WORK.

Mrs. Hanna and Her Scholars.

Many years ago, Margaret Fuller, in her "Woman in the Nineteenth Century," called attention to the work and position of a certain Mrs. Sarah Hanna (then bearing her maiden name) as among the hopeful signs of woman's progress. The occasion which prompted her notice was a visit paid by ex-President John Quincy Adams to a school for girls under the care of this lady in a pretty village in Western Pennsylvania. It was not long before the time when a woman without trampling on all conventional rules could lecture or speak as freely as a man in public. It was the time when one of our foremost thinkers presented the Clytie as the type of the perfect woman. "Observe that the hair "covers the forehead down to the eyebrows," said he. "The intellect is there; but—it is "vailed of men." This teacher in the quiet little town had already determined to do what lay in her power toward unvailing the hidden intellect. Having something to say to her guest on the subject of her life's work, she said it, and in public, in a few well chosen, modest words, strong in sound common sense.

Margaret Fuller recognized both the sense and the prophecy which its utterance at that time conveyed. She would have been quick also to recognize the peculiar lesson embodied in the future work of this woman; and we think this work worthy mention here because it differs from that approved and sought after by the majority of women now in its quiet and sturdy usefulness, without any straining after dramatic effect. She knew, when choosing her work, apparently what few women care to know, precisely what she could and would not do. She was not meant to be an artist or author, or even a teacher *par excellence;* but she had an exceptional excessive ability and a peculiar fitness for managing and controlling the young. She made her work a success, and founding and conducted schools, having under her charge, at one time, three large and successful seminaries for girls. She has educated and sent out hundreds of teachers, and wives and mothers in unnumbered happy homes cherish her for her grateful affection. The so-called progressive reformers would complain, no doubt, that such training as hers was calculated to increase the number of Domestic Women in the country; but in one point her teaching was more broad and catholic than their own. Long ago, before humanitarian doctrines became the fashion, her pupils were brought close to every species of suffering in any part of the world which they could help to relieve. Whether it was the Southern slave, the famine-wasted Frenchman or Hindoo, or the needy soldier in Funeral or Confederate prison, she made them real men and brothers to her girls—not vague ideas. In her way—not the newest or most scientific way, perhaps—she tried to teach to those women whom she sent out into the world a sincere love for God and their fellowman.

Next week, as we learn, she gives up the work which she began in early youth, and from all parts of the country her scholars are going back to say farewell to her. She has been a quiet, undramatic life, brought to a quiet, undramatic close, and we should have no right to drag it thus before the public were it not to hint to other women how large and wholesome may be the result of a noiseless private life when it is vitalized by common sense, sincerity, and integrity to the service of the Great Master.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

Mrs. Swisshelm Among the Abolitionists.

The irrepressible Mrs. Swisshelm made a speech at the meeting of the Abolitionists in Chicago, in which she took occasion, as usual, to air the grievances of such downtrodden women as herself. She sailed in lively, demolishing men generally, and denouncing those dolls of insipid women that the stupid and ungrateful men are so fond of. As she was soaring in her flight of oratory the chairman called time, and, under the rule, made her sit down, her argument unfinished, and her epithets still lingering on her tongue. Her passion was aroused at this oppression, but there seemed no demand for any more of her harangue. Finally Mr. Grinnell, of Iowa, appealed to some one to give her a chance, and boldly asked, "Where would we have been without women?" Nobody seemed able to answer the conundrum, and Jane's corsets heaved, and she glared madly at the embarrassed Grinnell, and then turned scornfully on the audience and stalked out of the hall. The business of the convention then proceeded as usual.—*Washington Chronicle.*

Pauperism in New York.

The revelations concerning the growth of pauperism in New York, recently made by the Secretary of the Social Sciences Congress, were both interesting and startling, for they show how widely the evil has spread, and how deficient are the means of relief. We cannot conceive anything more mortifying to American pride than the alleged fact that every twenty-third person in the Empire State should be a pauper, and that three generations of that helpless, shiftless class are not seldom to be found in the almshouses. If we continue at such a rate, no fear this social disease will become an deep seated and incurable on this side of the ocean as it is on the other, where it has long become one of the most vexatious of political problems for the legislator and the philanthropist to solve. England and Wales alone have a standing army of a million paupers, and should the rich go on growing richer, and the "poor poorer," as may happen if the contractionists have their way, this country will, before long, be in the same condition.—*Chicago Inter-Ocean.*

The Coal Trade.

The quantity sent from this region for the last week was 84,964 tons by rail; by canal 14,069; for the week, 99,034 tons, against 111,331 for the corresponding week last year. Decrease, 11,557 tons. The quantity sent for the week from all the regions was 446,683 tons Anthracite, and 79,736 Bituminous—for the week 526,419 tons, against 527,311 tons for the corresponding week last year; decrease 892 tons. The supply from all the regions so far this year is 9,225,000 tons, against 9,289,698 tons to corresponding period last year. Decrease so far this year 64,698 tons, of which 44,056 are Authracite. The Authracite trade for the last week shows a slight decrease with the corresponding week last year, and the Bituminous trade a slight increase.—*Pottsville Miners' Journal.*

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
CHARTERED IN 1852.
ASSETS, January 1, 1874, - $778,231 56
OPEN DAILY from 9 to 4 o'clock, and SATURDAY EVENING, from May 1st to November 1st from 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of 6 per cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not withdrawn, compounds semi annually, in January and July. Books of By-Laws, &c., furnished at the office.
Board of Managers—George A. Berry, President; John Scott, Jas. Park, Jr., Vice Presidents; D. E. McKinley, Secretary and Treasurer.
A. Bradley, J. L. Graham, A. K. Bell, Wm. K. Nimick, John S. Dilworth, F. Rahn, G. Follansbee, Joshua Rhodes, S. H. Hartman, Robert C. Schmertz, Christopher Zug.
Solicitor—John H. Bailey.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Hutchison & Co.
Iron Working Machinery
AND
MACHINISTS' SUPPLIES,
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
28 WOOD STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR INDIAN GOODS.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR.
OFFICE OF INDIAN AFFAIRS.
May 28, 1874.

SEALED PROPOSALS, indorsed "Proposals for Indian Goods, Class No. —," (1, 2, 3, or 3, as the case may be,) will be received at Nos. 40 and 42 Leonard street, New York, until 12 o'clock M., WEDNESDAY, the 24th day of June, 1874, for quantities therein given, any or all articles named in the following list:

The above place will be open for business from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. on and after JUNE 10, 1874.

The bids shall be opened and read publicly in the following order:

CLASS No. 1, at 12 o'clock M.
CLASS No. 2, at 2 o'clock P. M.
CLASS No. 3, at 3 o'clock P. M.

All the goods, excepting the blankets, will be required to be delivered in New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Chicago, St. Louis, or St. Paul, by the 1st day of August next. Each bidder to specify place of delivery.

The Blankets to be delivered at any of the places above named during the month of August.

CLASS No. 1.
Blankets and Dry Goods.

1,500 pairs 3-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,000 pairs 2½-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x56 inches, and weigh six pounds.
400 pairs 2-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches and weigh five and one quarter pounds.
200 pairs 1¾-point white Mackinac Blankets, to measure 36x50 inches, and weigh four and one-quarter pounds.
1,000 pairs 3-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
1,500 pairs 2½-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
500 pairs 2-point scarlet Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
2,500 pairs 3-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
2,000 pairs 2½-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
1,000 pairs 2-point indigo blue Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one quarter pounds.
500 pairs 3-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 60x72 inches, and weigh eight pounds.
500 pairs 2½-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 54x66 inches, and weigh six pounds.
300 pairs 2-point green Mackinac Blankets, to measure 42x46 inches, and weigh five and one-quarter pounds.
15,000 yards Saved List Blue Cloth.
15,000 yards Saved List Scarlet Cloth.
3,000 8-4 Woolen Shawls.
4,000 pounds Linen Thread, standard make, Nos. 30, 35, and 40, two-thirds dark-blue, one-third white-brown.
600 dozen Spools Cotton, standard make, 200 yards, 3-cord and 6-cord.
200,000 yards Calico, standard prints.
50,000 yards Indigo Blue Drilling.
40,000 yards good Bed Ticking.
140,000 yards Brown Sheeting, 4-4 standard.
100 000 yards standard Duck, 8-ounce.
20,000 yards Plaid Linsey.
20,000 yards Blue Flannel, twilled.
20,000 yards Red Flannel, twilled.
5,000 yards Kentucky Jeans.
18,000 yards Satinet.
1,000 yards Colored Drilling, (for dress lining.)
300 yards Bleached Sheeting, (for shrouds.)
3,000 yards Blue Denims.
8,000 yards Hickory Shirting.
300 dozen Cotton Handkerchiefs.
600 dozen Men's Wool Socks.
600 dozen Women's Wool Hose.
400 dozen Children's Wool Hose.
40 dozen Woolen Scarfs.
20,000 Flannel Shirts.
7,000 Hickory Shirts.
1,000 Calico Shirts.

CLASS No. 2.
Clothing, Hats, Boots, and Shoes.

3,000 Sack Coats, assorted sizes, for men.
4,500 Pants, assorted sizes, for men.
800 Vests, assorted sizes, for men.
300 Loose Sack Overcoats, large size.
300 Suits, (jacket and pants) for boys five to ten years of age.
100 Vests, for boys five to ten years of age.
6,000 Men's Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
200 Boys' Wool Hats, assorted sizes and colors.
500 Heavy Cassimere Caps.
1,600 pairs Men's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
800 pairs Women's Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
250 pairs Boys' Shoes, good qualty, Nos. 5 and 6.
250 pairs Misses' Shoes, good quality, assorted sizes.
300 pairs Children's Shoes, good quality assorted sizes.

CLASS No. 3.
Hardware, &c.

500 pounds Indigo.
600 dozen best Cast-steel Axes, 3 to 4½ pounds.
400 dozen best Cast-steel Hunter's Axes, hatchet.
400 dozen Ax Handls, 36 inch, No. 1.
430 dozen strong handled Fry Pans, Nos. 1, 2 3, in equal quantities.
390 dozen Iron Pans, pressed, 2, 4, and 6 quarts.
50 dozen Tin Plates.
1,000 dozen Tin Cups, pints and quarts.
dozen tinned Iron Dippers, long handles.
600 dozen tinned Iron Table Spoons.
120 dozen tinned Iron Tea Spoons.
1,500 dozen Butcher Knives, 6 inch.
100 dozen Hunting Knives, 6 inch.
100 dozen Skinning Knives, 6 inch.
225 dozen Knives and Forks, good quality.
10 dozen Pocket Knives.
100 dozen Taper Saw Files, 4½ inch.
40 dozen Mill Saw Files.
350 dozen Hunters' Hoes, No. 2, best cast steel.
100 dozen Hoe Handles.
40 dozen Rakes.
12 dozen Hand Saws.
800 dozen Fish Hooks, assorted sizes.
200 dozen Fish Lines, assorted sizes.
350 dozen Sewing Awls.
250 dozen Sewing Awl Handles.
100 dozen Cast Steel Shears, 7½ and 8 inches.
400 dozen Coarse Combs.
125 dozen Fine Tooth Combs.
50 dozen Open Thimbles.
90 dozen Zinc Mirrors.
175,000 Needles, assorted sizes.
$5,000 Needles, Glovers'.
500 Beaver Traps, Newhouse No. 4.
50 Mink Traps, Newhouse.
10,000 Camp Kettles, in nests of three.
5,000 bunches Beads, assorted sizes.

The letters "U. S. I. D." will be required to be plainly marked in the centre of each blanket furnished under this advertisement.

The bids will be opened in the presence of the Board of Indian Commissioners and a committee to be designated by the Secretary of the Interior as soon as the time for receiving the same shall have expired, and the contracts will be awarded as soon thereafter as practicable.

Parties bidding are required to furnish samples of the articles bid for. All the samples of each bidder must be designated by a conspicuous private mark attached to each sample, corresponding with the marks on the proposal. The name of the bidder in no case to appear on the samples. Failure to comply with this will subject the samples to rejection. Special care should be taken to adopt such a private mark as will insure distinction from other bidders.

It will very much facilitate the making of the awards if bidders will mark the price on each sample presented, in addition to giving the price in the bid. No samples will be opened until after all the bids have been publicly read.

The prices must be given without any modification or proposition of any character whatever.

In executing the contract the right will be reserved to increase or diminish the quantity of any of the articles embraced in the foregoing schedule, and the further right will be reserved to increase or decrease the amount specified in any contract to an extent not exceeding twenty-five per cent.

The right will be reserved to reject any or all proposals, if such a course should be deemed for the interests of the Government.

All articles furnished under contract will be required to be delivered, packed, and marked for shipment, without extra charge for cases or bailing when in original packages, according to directions which will be given at a warehouse to be designated in the respective cities where the goods are received, and will be subject to inspection by the Board of Indian Commissioners appointed by the President; and such goods or articles as may in any respect fail to conform to the samples will be rejected, and in that case the contractor will be found to furnish others of the required kind or quality within five days; or if that be not done, they will be purchased at his expense.

No bids will be considered from persons who have violated the terms or failed to comply with the requirements of a former contract, or who may have defaulted in any bid heretofore made.

Each bid must give the names of all parties interested in or parties to it, and no contract or part thereof, will be permitted to be sublet or assigned to any other party without the written consent of the Secretary of the Interior.

Payment will be made for the goods purchased on the presentation of the invoices thereof at this office, after they shall have been properly approved.

Each proposal or bid, with bond attached, will be furnished on application to this office.

Every bid containing to the sum of $5,000 or over must be accompanied with a certified check or draft, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, upon some United States depository or solvent national bank, which check or draft shall not be less than five per centum on the amount of goods proposed to be furnished; and in case any bidder, on being awarded a contract, shall fail to execute the same with good and sufficient sureties, according to the terms on which his bid was made and accepted, such bidder shall forfeit the amount so deposited to the United States, and the same shall forthwith be paid into the Treasury, but if such contract shall be duly executed as aforesaid, such draft or check so deposited shall be returned to the bidder.

At the execution of the contract a bond will be required to its full amount for the faithful performance thereof, with two or more sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified to by a United States judge or district attorney.

It is recommended to bidders residing out of New York to furnish a New York reference with their bids, and also their address while in that city.

EDW. P. SMITH,
Commissioner.

HARDWARE

G. THAUSING, FROM E. LAUX. CHAS. W. HEALE. M. F. WOLFE. 1870. D. HERBERT.

Whitmore, Wolff, Lane & Co.,
Importers and Dealers in
HARDWARE AND CUTLERY
SIGN OF THE ANVIL,
No. 50 Wood Street,
PITTSBURGH.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW SUMMER
DRESS GOODS
AT
Very Low Prices.
AT 18¾ CENTS,
Plain and Striped Grenadines
AT 18¾ CENTS,
PLAIN AND STRIPED GRENADINES.
AT 25 CENTS,
Choice Plain Black & Striped Grenadines
Best Black Grenadines and Hernanis,
AT VERY LOW PRICES.
AT 18¾ CENTS,
JAPANESE SILKS
WELL WORTH 37½ CENTS.
AT 31 CENTS,
JAPANESE SILKS
WELL WORTH 50 CENTS.
AT $1.25,
HEAVY BLACK DRESS SILKS,
WORTH $1.50.
AT $1.50,
HEAVY BLACK DRESS SILKS,
WORTH $2 00.
New Summer Dress Goods
Of every description at lowest prices.
Ladies' and Children's Summer Suits,
Lace Shawls, Sacques and Jackets,
New Summer Shawls,
AT
WM. SEMPLE'S,
165, 167 and 169
FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY

EXTRA
GOOD BARGAINS
IN
OUR ENTIRE ASSORTMENT
OF
LADIES' PARASOLS
AND
Silk Sun Umbrellas
OFFERED AT
MARKED DOWN
PRICES.
JOS. HORNE & CO.,
197 and 199
PENN AVE.

DRESS GOODS,
Summer Silks and Black Hernanis,
VERY CHEAP.
Great Bargains in Linen Suits, Sun Umbrellas and Parasols, at
H.

FINANCIAL.

FRANKLIN SAVINGS FUND
And Safe Deposit Co.,
Corner 7th Avenue and Smithfield Street.
Incorporated by Legislature of Pennsylvania.
CAPITAL, - - - $250,000.
Interest allowed on Deposits. Short Loans on Valuable Property, Real or Personal. Discounts daily.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on Saturdays from 7 to 9 P. M.
JOSEPH M. GAZZAM, President.
SAM'L A. LONG, Vice President and Business Manager.
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SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,
14 Smithfield Street,
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CAPITAL - - - $200,000.
GEO. H. ANDERSON, President.
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Deposits received and 6 Per Cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to Collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK.
Cor. Wood Street and Sixth Avenue.
CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000
SURPLUS, - - - - - - - 127,000
Interest allowed on time deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.
DIRECTORS.—A. Grostsinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Joseph Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Siebert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, June 22, 1874.

Saturday was a moderately active day in local financial affairs. There were the semi-monthly settlements, and the drafts and inflow of money consequent upon it. The banks are showing a gradually increasing spirit of accommodation, and are not scrutinizing paper so closely as heretofore. Yet the scrutiny is sufficiently close to shut out other than really good paper. The banks declare themselves in a prosperous condition, and indicate a hopeful feeling for the future. A real estate sale as far out as Greensburg was the feature in that line on Saturday.

Possibly the most earnest financial feeling in the city just now is that relative to the taxes. It may be safely said that these will average an increase of 75 per cent. An indignation meeting is called for to-night in Lawrenceville, and there is strong feeling throughout the city. The call of the GAZETTE, in its Saturday issue, for an investigation of our city finances that shall be detailed and thorough, finds a ready and earnest response among the people. Something must be done, and what we urge is the wisest we have yet seen. Let Councils take this subject in hand to-day.

The product of the mines of our Pacific slope in precious metals is a matter of much national importance and interest. Recently published statistics show that the yield of the last quarter of a century reached the enormous total of $$$$

LATEST NEWS.

FOREIGN.

The Prospect in France Becoming More Peaceful.

Terrible Disaster on the Sea of Marmora.

320 Persons Drowned

MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN HOLLAND.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Parliamentary Election.

LONDON, June 20.—The Parliamentary election in North Durham has resulted in the return to the House of Commons of Chas. N. Palmer, Liberal, one of the former members, and Geo. Elliot, Conservative. The election of Elliot is a gain for the Conservatives.

Congress of International Law.

The Pall Mall *Gazette* says the success of the Congress of International Law called to meet at Brussels is very doubtful, as the Governments of England, France and Austria raise objections to the scheme, and Switzerland extends to it but cold support.

Programme of the Home Rulers.

LONDON, June 21.—The *Observer* publishes the text of the Home rule resolves which Dr. Isaac Butt, M. P. for Limerick, proposes to move on the 30th inst., in the House of Commons. It is substantially as follows:

That in the opinion of the House it is expedient and just to restore to the Irish nation the power of managing exclusively Irish affairs in an Irish Parliament, provision being made at the same time for maintaining the integrity of the empire by leaving to the Imperial Parliament the control of imperial affairs.

Strike Ended.

The strike in which more than 10,000 miners were engaged in Cleveland, Yorkshire, is now ended, with the acceptance of the masters' terms, which impose a reduction of 12½ per cent. in wages.

Workingmen's Demonstration.

LONDON, June 22.—A great demonstration of sympathy for the agricultural laborers "locked out" from work was made in Manchester. The members of trades' unions present, to the number of 25,000, with fifty bands of music, marched in procession through the principal streets. A mass meeting was subsequently held at Pomana Gardens, at which it is estimated upwards of 50,000 people were present. Joseph Arch and other prominent friends of workingmen delivered addresses.

FRANCE.

Assembly Proceedings.

PARIS, June 20.—The Chamber of the Assembly was crowded to-day with Deputies, and the galleries were well filled. The municipal organization bill was again before that body. It appearing that though the reporter of the Decentralization Committee yesterday announced its withdrawal, the minority of that committee subsequently took up the bill and secured the adoption by a vote of 579 against 34 of the amendments maintaining the present system of municipal elections, thus overthrowing the three clauses of the bill which provide for the representation of the minority by cumulative voting. These clauses having been stricken from the bill, it again came up in the Assembly to-day in its modified form.

Fourton, Minister of the Interior, announced that the Government had accepted the amendment proposed by M. Clapier to the bill which extends for two years the operation of the present law, providing that the nomination of mayors shall be made by the Government. The amendment was thereupon adopted—358 yeas, 329 nays.

A committee of the Assembly has unanimously resolved to unseat Rancie because of the sentence imposed on him by a military tribunal for participation in the doings of the Commune.

SPAIN.

Figueras Invested by Carlists.

PARIS, June 20.—Latest advices from Spain state that the frontier town of Figueras is closely invested by Carlists.

A Loan Declined.

Herr Hatsfeld, who was sent from Germany to Spain with the offer of a loan to be guaranteed by a mortgage upon the Philippine Islands, has failed in his mission, and will return to Berlin.

Telegraphic Communication Severed.

Telegraphic communication between France and Spain has been severed.

Impracticable Roads.

MADRID, June 21.—General Concha reports that the roads in the neighborhood of Evesta are impracticable for heavy artillery, and he will be obliged to suspend operations for the present.

GERMANY.

Promises of Peace.

BREMEN, June 20.—The Senate of Bremen to-day gave a banquet in honor of the exhibitors at the Agricultural Exhibition. Crown Prince Frederick William of Germany spoke in reply to a toast given to the Emperor William, and in his remarks expressed the hope that the foreign exhibitors would, on their return to their homes, convey the assurance to their countrymen that nowhere was the wish for a peaceful continuance of the labors of civilization stronger than in the rehabilitated German empire.

Farewell Dinner to Minister Bancroft.

BERLIN, June 21.—The members of the Academy of Sciences and the University authorities joined in giving a farewell dinner on Saturday night to Hon. Geo. Bancroft, Minister of the United States. Professor Curtius, the historian of Greece, toasted Mr. Bancroft and lady, and Prof. Mommsen, the Roman historian, made some remarks, to the course of which he spoke of a union of Germany and the United States in a struggle for intellectual freedom.

WEST INDIES.

Waterspout at Havana.

HAVANA, June 21.—An immense waterspout formed in the harbor to-day and passed through the shipping, causing considerable damage. The Russian bark Jenny was capsized and several small boats sunk. No lives were lost. The men-of-war fired blank cartridges, which had the effect of dissolving the column of water.

Valuation of Foreign Coin.

Thirty six leading merchants, bankers and banks have signed an agreement to receive foreign coin for the following rates of valuation: The pound sterling at five dollars, Louis d'Or four dollars, American twenty-dollar piece twenty-one dollars.

ITALY.

The Pope's Popularity.

ROME, June 21.—As the multitudes were returning from the grand Te Deum at St. Peter's the Pope was seen at one of the windows of the Vatican. Hundreds of people waved their handkerchiefs, and some ex-pontifical policemen shouted "Long live the Pope, our King." Several arrests were made. The troops cleared and took possession of the street.

TURKEY.

Terrible Disaster at Sea.

CONSTANTINOPLE, June 20.—Intelligence has reached here of a terrible disaster in the sea of Marmora. The Turkish vessel *Kars, en route* for Salonica, was run into yesterday by an Egyptian vessel and sunk in a few minutes. The *Kars* had three hundred and forty persons on board, including passengers and crew, and of this number three hundred and twenty were drowned.

HOLLAND.

Ministerial Crisis.

THE HAGUE, June 20.—There is a crisis in the Dutch Ministry. The Chambers have rejected the Government's bill, lowering the franchise, and the Ministers think in consequence tendered their resignations to the King.

BY MAIL.

The Latest from Brazil.

NEW YORK, June 20.—A letter from Rio Janeiro states that Don Antonio Dacosta, Bishop of Para, arrived there day 19, and was immediately formally arrested upon a warrant of the Supreme Tribunal of Justice, and taken to the Arsenal of Marine, to the apartment previously occupied under the same circumstances by the Bishop of Olinda. A number of ultramontane gentlemen and clergy got up a little scene by casting themselves on their knees in the dust to kiss his hand, but his arrival as a prisoner has created very trifling interest, and has hardly been noticed on side of these circles.

The Government has not yet made any statement to the Chambers in further regard to the ecclesiastical question. It has, however, taken registration of births, marriages and deaths from priests and handed it over to the Justices of the Peace, who are civilian judges. This measure will be a serious blow to clerical emoluments and influence, but will permit completeness in the records.

Gold and foreign exchange have risen seven to eight per cent. within a month, chiefly from the almost complete stoppage of shipments of coffee, and owing to great falls which have occurred in prices abroad. The enormous fall in the price of coffee caused very severe losses among shippers, the fall amounting to five dollars per bag in many shipments. An association of planters, got up to protect them from middle men, being unwilling to accept the prices shipped very largely just before the news, and four fifths of its eight hundred thousand dollars capital is lost, greatly to the delight of the sackers and exporters. The sugar interest can hardly struggle along. The slaves in Brazil have decreased fifty per cent. since 1850, when the slave trade was completely stopped. The registration of slaves last year gave the number at 1,016,242.

Unveiling the Statue of Bunyan.

NEW YORK, June 21.—English papers of the 11th report the unveiling of the statue of Bunyan at Bedford the previous day by Lady Augusta Stanley, the Dean of Westminster delivering an address on the life and times of the author of "Pilgrim's Progress."

Belgian Elections.

The Belgian elections show a net gain of four members for the Liberal party in the Chamber of Representatives and three in the Senate, reducing the Government majority to 14. The Minister of Public Works lost his seat.

Robberies in Berlin.

Burglars in Berlin robbed the Belgian legation, broke open the desk in the English legation, and attempted robbery at the Austrian legation.

THE CAPITAL.

The Postoffice Department Vindicated.

The Currency Bill.

WASHINGTON, June 21, 1874.

Appropriation Bills.

The House Committee on Appropriations were in session to-day considering the Senate amendments to bills making appropriations for sundry civil expenses and for rivers and harbors, so as to present their report to-morrow morning for the action of the House. The only other general appropriation bill pending between the two Houses is that making appropriations for the Postoffice Department.

The Senate has appointed a committee to confer with that to be appointed by the House on the disagreeing amendments. The prospect is that the above mentioned bills will be definitely acted on by both branches to-morrow. Clerks were engaged to-day engrossing a number of bills and otherwise transacting business pertaining to Congress. During yesterday about fifty bills, most of them of a private character, were presented to the President for approval.

Utah Affairs.

Immediately on the meeting of the Senate to-morrow, Mr. Frelinghuysen will call up the House bill for the execution of the Federal laws in Utah, in effect abolishing such features of the territorial judiciary as interfere with their enforcement. This, together with Mr. Ramsey's post route bill, will probably be passed with but little discussion.

Geneva Award.

The Committee of Conference on the Geneva distribution bill have not yet been able to agree, and the probability is that it will go over until the next session, with many others of a public character.

Pending Nominations.

The Senate will be in executive session before adjournment, to dispose of pending nominations.

The Currency Bill.

The currency bill has reached the President. The general opinion is that he will sign it.

The Postoffice Department Vindicated.

The House Committee on Postoffices and Postroads late last night submitted a report on charges made by Representative Stone that abuses and irregularities exist in the Postoffice Department in relation to certain mail contracts, the payment to contractors, and contracts for temporary service. The committee, after an elaborate examination of the subject, say that uncontradicted evidence fully established the fact that no payments of money were made in many instance in advance of service, nor until the expiration of the quarter in which the work was done. Believing that while combinations for such bidding have frequently been entered into by outside parties, the alleged abuses and irregularities have not existed and do not exist in the Postoffice Department as charged in the preamble and resolution referred to the committee, and being of the opinion after a very thorough examination of the whole question that the charges against the officers of that department have not been sustained, the committee ask that the preamble and resolution be laid on the table, and that they be discharged from further consideration of the subject. This was agreed to.

NEW ORLEANS.

Alleged Irregularities in a Trial.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—A rule for a new trial was taken in the case of Habnok Gruikshank and Edwin Cameron to set aside the verdict which in Judge Woods. The ground upon which a new trial is demanded are to the effect that the jury had been allowed to separate after having been impanneled and having the case under consideration, that one of the jurors answered to the name of John Mulvey when his name was Jos. R. Mulvey, that Timothy Kelly, one of the jurors, was convicted of perjury in 1866 and sentenced to the penitentiary, and that the charge of the Court was calculated to mislead the jury as to their rights and duties. Testimony was introduced clearly sustaining the allegations regarding the jurors, and after argument the case was taken under advisement by Judge Woods, who gave notice that a decision would be rendered on the 27th, when he would read Justice Bradley's opinion on the exception taken early in the trial to the jurisdiction of the court under the Ku-Klux act in certain counts of the indictment.

The Forms of the "Bulletin" Newspaper Seized by Police.

NEW ORLEANS, June 21.—Last night, at half past twelve, when the last forms of the *Bulletin* newspaper were being conveyed to the press room, they were seized by Metropolitan Police by order of Police Judge McArthur, and locked up in the central station, where they still remain. The *Bulletin* appeared this morning with six printed and two blank pages, the closing column of editorial under the caption of "Another Midnight Order—An outrage on American Liberty—The *Press* to be bullied and suppressed."

The *Bulletin* says: "Whether Darrel Kellogg, Badger or their underlings be implicated, we cannot as yet say, but that this bold, audacious, villainous robbery on the highway of a newspaper's material on its way to the press was effected simply because of the *Bulletin's* daring and outspoken exposure of fraud and corruption is certain."

Later—Judge McArthur states positively that he did not issue an order for the seizure of the *Bulletin's* forms. It now appears that the police acted under the orders of Badger. The power behind Badger has not transpired.

RECIPROCITY.

The Proposed Treaty with Canada —Improvement of Water Communication.

NEW YORK, June 21.—The *Tribune* to-morrow publishes the full text of the Canadian reciprocity treaty. The following is the portion bearing upon the improvement of water communication:

It is agreed that the Canadian canals on the main route from Lake Erie to Montreal shall be enlarged forthwith at the expense of the Dominion of Canada, so as to admit the passage of vessels drawing twelve feet of water, and the locks on said canals shall be made of not less than two hundred and seventy feet in length, forty-five feet in width and not less than twelve in depth on the mitre sill, and that the channel of the St. Lawrence river shall be deepened in several reaches between the canals wherever the same may be necessary, so as to allow the free passage of vessels drawing twelve feet of water, and the work engaged to be done in this article shall be completed by the 1st of January, 1880.

It is agreed that the Government of Canada shall construct on or before the first day of January, 1880, a canal to connect the St. Lawrence river at some convenient point at or near Caughnawaga with Lake Champlain, of the dimensions of said canal shall be such as to admit the passage of vessels drawing twelve feet of water, and the lock shall be of not less dimensions than those named in the preceding article, and the United States engage to urge upon the Government of the State of New York to cause the existing canal from from Whitehall, on Lake Champlain, to Albany, to be enlarged, and if necessary extended, or another canal on canals to be constructed of equal capacity with the proposed Caughnawaga canal, as herein before specified, and the navigation of the Hudson river to be improved so as to admit the passage from Lake Champlain to the lower waters of the Hudson river of vessels drawing twelve feet of water.

WEATHER REPORT.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., 1 A. M., June 22 1874.

Probabilities for To-day.

For New England, the Middle States and the lower lake region, partly cloudy and warm weather, with easterly or southerly winds, and falling barometer.

The upper Ohio river will fall slowly during Monday.

Daily Bulletin.

OFFICE OF OBSERVATORY,
PITTSBURGH, June 21, 1874, 10:48 P. M.

The weather at Cairo was clear, thermometer 80; Cincinnati, fair, thermometer 70; Davenport, Iowa, clear, thermometer 80; Indianapolis, Ind., fair, thermometer 74; Keokuk, Iowa, clear, thermometer 81; Fort Gibson, clear, thermometer 76; Lawrenceburg, Kan., clear, thermometer 76; Louisville, Ky., fair, thermometer 79; Memphis, Tennessee, clear, thermometer 81; Nashville, Tenn., clear, thermometer 83; Pittsburgh, clear, thermometer 71; Shreveport, fair, thermometer 78; St. Louis, clear, thermometer 82; Omaha, Neb., clear, thermometer 78; La Crosse, Wisconsin, fair, thermometer 77; Vicksburg, Miss., fair, thermometer 74.

GEO. H. ROHR, Observer.

SPORTING NEWS.

Pedestrianism.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Edward Mullen stopped walking to night at 12:24; 44, having completed 434¼ miles. In a week or two Mullen will walk in the ring where Weston failed to make 500 miles between Sunday night at twelve and the following Saturday night at twelve.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Weston closed his one hundred mile walk to-night, winning by five minutes.

The Turf.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Jerome Park races—First race, for two year olds; won by Willie Burke. Time 1:51¾.

Second race, for three olds which have not won this year; won by Attila. Time 1:44¾.

Third race, 1¾ miles; won by Fadiaceen. Time 1:37¾.

Fourth race, 1¾ miles; won by Springbok. Time 3:53.

Fifth race, 2¾ miles; won by Katie Pease. Time 4:35¾.

Sixth race, ¾ mile; won by James A. Time 1:19.

HOME NEWS.

Persons leaving Pittsburgh for the Summer can have the DAILY GAZETTE mailed to their address anywhere in America or Europe, by leaving their orders in the Counting Room, corner of Sixth avenue and Smithfield street.

Died from His Injuries.

Mr. John Vogt, who was so seriously injured by being thrown from his wagon on Centre street, Allegheny, died on Saturday morning at half-past ten o'clock, from the effects of the injuries received.

Paralyzed.

On Saturday evening Alderman D. W. C. Kelly, of the Eighth ward, Allegheny, was suddenly overcome by a stroke of paralysis while sitting in his office on Main street and was unable to move a limb. He was removed to his home and Dr. Kirker summoned.

Spontaneous Combustion.

Yesterday morning, between eleven and twelve o'clock, a blaze was discovered on one of the window-sills of the new Germania Bank building, corner of Diamond and Wood streets. Word was sent to the engine house on Seventh avenue, and the hook and ladder company promptly responded and extinguished the fire without an alarm. Some painters had been at work there on Saturday and left their oiled rags lying on the sill, which ignited from spontaneous combustion.

Young Miscreants.

For some time past a gang of young loafers has been in the habit of running against the ladies in the Allegheny Park, insulting them and purposely annoying them, until a number of complaints were made to the Mayor. Last evening two of the gang, Charles Neely and Joseph Snagle were arrested by officer Maneely and left $15 each for their appearance before the Mayor this morning. A squad of police was detailed to attend to the Parks last evening, and given instructions to arrest all young men who were annoying persons in the Park or "cutting" up.

Presbyterianism in Italy.

Last evening a meeting was held in the First Presbyterian Church on Wood street, in reference to the free churches in Italy. Addresses were made by the Rev. Mr. Miller from Italy, Hon. Robert McKnight and others. The object of the meeting was to disseminate information concerning the establishment of free, Protestant Churches in Italy and to show how much work had already been done. The meeting was similar in its character to that held in Library Hall a little over a year ago, when Gavazzi and the Rev. Mr. Thompson gave an account of their work.

Another Contested Will.

Register Gray is pleased with the prospect for the warm weather of another contested will case. The will in dispute is that of the late John McGinniss.

Eleanor McGinniss, widow, John C. McGinnise, Wm. R. McGinniss, Harriet Hurd, Sarah A. Haymaker, Adaline McLaughlin, Priscilla McGinniss, and Agnes Haymaker, filed a caveat Saturday morning in the Register's office, against the probate of the will which was filed on Friday. The will is witnessed by H. H. McCormick, Josiah W. Ells and Jos. Forsyth, and the grounds for protesting against its probate are set forth as follows:

First, The said pretended last will and testament, or instrument in writing, is not the last will and testament of the said John McGinniss; second, the said pretended testamentary writing or last will and testament is fraudulent and void; third, the said John McGinniss at the time of the alleged making of said pretended will and testament, and prior to the date thereof, was not of sound and disposing mind and memory, and had not testamentary capacity, and was wholly incompetent to make a will and testament, and did not in fact make the said pretended will and testament. The Register will fix an early date for a hearing.

SCHOOL DISTRICT DIVIDED.

Election of Teachers in the Seventeenth Ward.

Under the rule established at the last meeting of the Central Board of Education, the Washington District (Seventeenth ward) schools have been divided, and two separate schools established. Prof. Duncan, who has had supervision of the school for some years, having resigned his position, the following teachers were elected at a meeting of the Directors on Saturday evening last:

Fortieth Street Division—Principal, J. W. Walker; Grammar ——, Manhattan, N. D. Brooks; Intermediate, A. Connelly; Medium, Mamie F. Kaufman, Mary Graham, J. O. P. Lindsey; Primary, Mary Mitchell, Merinda Craig, Emma Hill, Lizzie McFall, Sadie Burt, Ella D. Knight.

Hatfield Division—Principal, M. B. Burt; Grammar, Anna D. Kelly; Medium, Belzie Kelley, Mary E. Evans; Primary, Mary Hughes, Maggie McGinnis, Ella Pearson.

During Mr. Duncan's term of service the schools have been highly successful, and it is with regrets that the Directors loose his services.

THE POLICE FORCE.

The Committee Resolved to Make a Reduction of Twenty-five Men—The Unconfirmed—The "Black Maria."

The Police Committee held a meeting on Saturday evening to consider the proposed reduction in the city police force and the cutting down of expenses generally. The sub committee, Messrs. G. L. Braun and J. T. Galvin, to whom the matter had been referred reported. They recommended that the lamp-washing districts be cut down to five, with increased pay, or that the lamp washing be let to the lowest and best bidder.

The matter was finally settled by a resolution of Mr. O'Neill, that the number of districts be reduced from the present number—ten—to five, the men to receive seventy dollars each per month, instead of five dollars, as the other five now do work. Carried. Mr. Braun introduced the following:

Resolved, That the team of the "Black Maria" be sold, and that the contract be let out to the lowest and best bidder to supply a team and driver for the same, and keep it in repair. Mr. Milligan offered a resolution proposing a reduction of the police force from two hundred to one hundred and seventy-five men, and that the Mayor be instructed to make the reduction immediately.

Mr. Chalmers offered the following in addition.

Resolved, That in the opinion of this committee, the reduction of twenty-five men asked for should be made from the day patrol. Carried.

The following, in regard to the unconfirmed officers offered by Mr. Braun was then adopted:

Resolved, That the clerk be requested to furnish a list of the policemen now on the force, showing those who have been confirmed by the Police Committee and those who have not been.

The committee after transacting some further routine business, adjourned.

THE CRUSADERS GATHERING.

Preparations for the Coming Convention—A Successful Demonstration Anticipated.

Announcements were made in all the churches yesterday of the Temperance Convention which takes place at Library Hall, on Wednesday and Thursday. The Convention promises to be very largely attended, as the interest in it has been considereably aroused by the general notice which has been given to it. The delegates will consist principally of ladies from the ranks of orders where the work has been going on throughout the State. A number of responses have already been received from distant places, pledging delegations from the places named, and some of the most distinguished crusaders of this State, and of Ohio, will likely be in attendance.

The Convention, so far as the plan has been matured, will consist of discussions as to the best method of conducting the work. The full programme has not yet been perfected, but among the chief topics discussed will be the following: First, "A man's work in social reform," introduced by Mrs. Mary Bynon Reese, of Alliance, second, "The right and expediency of prohibition," introduced by Dr. E. E. Swift, of Allegheny; third, "History of the temperance reform," introduced by Rev. Mr. Black, of Lancaster; fourth, "The effect of prayer in national reform."

THE UNIONTOWN JAIL DELIVERIES.

The Matter to be Investigated by the Fayette County Court—An Indictment Ordered Against the Sheriff.

We have from time to time kept our readers informed of the numerous escapes that have been made recently by prisoners from the Uniontown jail, until now only two or three, confined for minor offenses, are contained in that institution. Staup and Donahue, both imprisoned on charges of murder, are at liberty, as well as a number of others who were convicted of heinous crimes. The frequency of the escapes has caused the greatest astonishment in the community, and led to various speculations as to the cause of them. Some found fault with the Sheriff, and others were disposed to lay the blame on what they considered an illy constructed jail. Now, however, the Fayette county court has taken the matter in hand and an investigation is to be instituted. Sheriff Messmore is a very kind hearted man and it is altogether probable that his weakness in his mild nature has got him into his present trouble. During the June term of court, which closed a few days ago, Judge Wilson ordered the Grand Jury to return the Sheriff for neglect of duty, and in accordance with the charge a presentment of the facts was made. The court then directed District Attorney Boyd to draw up an indictment against the Sheriff, charging him with certain irregularities in office, such as harboring prisoners in his own house and not keeping them under lock and key, and permitting the incarceration of prisoners without first searching them, allowing instruments, with the aid of which the escapes were effected, to be surreptitiously conveyed to the inmates of the jail and with divers other matters the total of which make an offense of some magnitude. The indictment, which is being kept as quiet as possible, will be presented at the next number term of court and then the matter will likely be disposed of.

By the way it is a little singular how much seems to be above mere gossip to escape the attention of the Uniontown *Standard*. The latter paper claims to being a Republican organ and pretends to be on the look-out for any thing the ventilation of which would prove beneficial to the party. It is easily explained, however. The *Standard* gets its feed from the Democratic officials of Fayette county, and to show up malfeasance in office, while it would not be only benefit the party but the community, would also be slightly detrimental to its individual interests in cutting off its supply of Democratic advertising. If the highly virtuous *Standard* will not consider us impertinent, we will suggest that if it cannot get from the records of the county court the presentment of the Grand Jury, containing a statement of the matters above referred to, it can probably get a copy of the presentment from a member of the Grand Jury, whose name has escaped our memory, but who lives in the Skiles mansion, near the western bridge, in Uniontown. It remains to be seen whether the *Standard* will publish it, or whether its silence is bought.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

....The District Court will continue the argument and equity trials this morning.

....Another change in the Pennsylvania Central time table. The interested should notice it.

....A number of out door prayer meetings were held in the streets in Allegheny, last evening.

....S. C. Shay challenges J. Donahue to row him a three mile race for one hundred dollars a side.

....The 2:30 trot at McKee's Rocks on Saturday, was won by Stewart Maloney, in three straight heats.

....A Kittanning man was relieved of his purse by a pickpocket in the Union Depot on Saturday night.

....John Shutzler, of Penn station, on the West Penn R. R., has given $2,000 bail to answer a charge of selling liquor without license.

....The jurors from Pittsburgh to the United States District Court at Williamsport, having finished their work, returned home Saturday.

....Messrs. James O'Neil and Duncan & Connell's coal miners on the Monongahela river, have organized an independent temperance society.

....A colored man was baptized in the Allegheny river above the Hand street bridge, yesterday afternoon. A very large crowd of spectators was present.

....A thief called in on Mr. Terheyden, the Smithfield street jeweler, on Saturday evening, and after being shown a valuable time piece, coolly put it in his pocket and vamosed.

....On Saturday afternoon a boy named Sill fell from a shed on Juniata street, near Beaver avenue, Allegheny, and received a number of severe bruises and a fracture of one of his arms.

....The Scharf-Ten-Eyck sculling match, which comes off on the Hudson river on Wednesday, is creating great interest in boating circles. Scharf is the favorite, both here and in the East.

....How is it that thieves and pickpockets can work the Union Depot so effectively? A few deluded and robbed passengers would like to know what the officers in that vicinity are doing.

....Wm. D. Wagner who was arrested by officer Harrison Miller on Saturday, charged with robbing Wm. Yates on a Connellsville train of $400, was remanded to jail for trial, by Mayor Blackmore.

....Persons who are not able to pay can be vaccinated free of cost by calling at the office of the Board of Health, between the hours of three and four o'clock on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoon of each week.

....The Allegheny Printing Committee met on Saturday night, but did not award the contract for the extra printing under the Wallace bill. They divided some work between Ogden & Vance and Stevenson & Foster.

....On Saturday morning, two coal trains, one empty, collided in the tunnel of the Castle Shannon Railroad Company. The locomotives were damaged, and Jamison and Riley, the engineers, were seriously, but not dangerously, hurt.

....The annual report of the Fire Marshal for the past year has been recently published in pamphlet form, a copy of which we have received. The report was published in our columns at the time of its presentation to Councils.

....The examination of Allegheny teachers would "provisional" certificates was held on Saturday by City Superintendent Davis. On Wednesday, Thursday and Saturday, applicants for "professional" certificates will be examined.

....A mass temperance meeting was held in front of City Hall, Allegheny last night. A number of addresses were made by prominent crusaders, which the large crowd in attendance paid respectful attention. The meeting was quite interesting.

....A trio of Pittsburgh's most beautiful and accomplished young ladies are honoring Hollidaysburg by their presence. Miss Bennett and Miss Liggett are visiting the family of Hon. Alfred Sharks, and Miss Bowman are the family of Major Lee.—*Altoona Tribune.*

....The Prothonotary has been instructed by Court to draw by lot five men from the last panel of traverse jurors, who are to try the appeals made by certain parties, from the assessment of the County Commissioners. The Sheriff is to summon the quintette to be in Court on the 30th prox.

....The schedule cards of the new time table which went into effect on the Pennsylvania Railroad, at six o'clock last evening, the public is notified are printed on rainbow lines, which is twenty miles faster than Pittsburgh time and travelers will therefor govern themselves accordingly.

....The commencement exercises of the Western Pennsylvania Institute will take place in St. Peter's Church, to-morrow, at ten o'clock A. M. The Bishop will preside, and the Rev. H. W. Spalding, D. D., will deliver the address. The pupils of the school and of the pupils are invited to be present.

....*The Popular Science Monthly*, one of the best publications issued for the month of July, can now be had at our book stores. It contains more good reading matter for the money, than any other magazine we have seen. On our first page, the contents of the present number is given. We commend to all our readers.

....The Fifth Cincinnati Industrial Exposition under the direction of a Board of Commissioners appointed by the Chamber of Commerce, will open for the reception of goods on August 31 to September 1st, and will be open to the public from September 21 to October 31. For particulars see advertisement on first page of to-day's paper.

....The following teachers have been elected in the Fifth Ward Public District, Eighteenth ward: Principal—Miss Sue B Nichol. Grammar Department—Miss Sue H. Bair; Primary Department—Miss Jennie Marvin and Miss Annie McCague. Miss Nichol, the Principal, is a most successful teacher, and her re-election is a well-deserved compliment.

....Saturday was fixed upon as the time for the Democratic Primaries. The form of publishing a call was gone through with, and then the "ward workers" while fraternally sipping from the "cup that cheers," and sometimes does cheer, arranged the names so that there will be full lists at each of the fourteen conventions which are to be held.

....The Trustees of the Pennsylvania Female College want one hundred dollars to enable them to increase the facilities and efficiency of that already very excellent institution. Thirty-seven thousand dollars of the amount has been already secured without difficulty, and friends of education will hope that the full amount may be raised.

....There was a lively "scrimmage" in a Diamond alley beer saloon on Saturday night, in which several well-known gentlemen took part. Beer glasses flew lively for a little while, and Chief Irwin and Lieut. Bell Coulson, who happened in, succeeded in capturing three of the sports, who forfeited thirty dollars each at the lock up hearing yesterday morning.

....The Chinamen at Beaver Falls, since the arrest of their twelve companions for attempting to assassinate Ah Gunk, have done any work. They visit the jail daily, and bring rice to the incarcerated Celestials, but offer no attempt to rescue them. The visitors are not admitted to see their brethren, who are said to be as happy as clams in salt water.

....About half past ten o'clock on Saturday night, the dwelling house of Mrs. Beeby, on Twenty-fourth street, South Side, was discovered to be on fire. An alarm was rung from box 152, and the firemen were soon upon the spot. As the building stood half way up the hill, some time elapsed before water could be got to it. Eleven hundred feet of hose had to be used to carry the water to the flames. The building and furniture were damaged to the amount of $800.

....Saturday morning Mr. Geo. A. Barry, assignee in the matter of the Security Trust Company, filed his report in the Court of Common Pleas. He reported that the balance on hand will afford a twenty per cent. dividend on all claims and asked the approval of the Court for the distribution of such dividend on all probable claims to be paid on and after Monday the 29th inst. The Court made an order in accordance with the petition, and confirmed the report *nisi*. The total amount of claims probated is $254,053.27; the total amount of those not probated $83,390.74. Total, $287,444 01.

....A new building association on the Pallidelphia plan, and known as the "North Star" has been organized in Allegheny. This Corporation is the first chartered under the late General Corporation Act, in this end of the State, and has an authorized capital stock of $500,000.00, divided into 2,500 shares of the par value of $200 each. The stock is payable in semi-monthly installments of 50 cents upon each share. Mr. J. W. Kirker has been elected Solicitor, and a full set of officers chosen to manage it. The North Star is organized upon a new plan that has gained great success in Philadelphia, and its organization has accordingly created considerable interest here.

PERSONAL.

....A. P. Cammack, Esq., of this city, has started on an excursion tour of the Pacific coast.

....Lawrence Minor, of Uniontown, should have had a high hat to officiate in yesterday at Dunbar. It was all he needed to top him out.

....Ex-Governor Andrew G. Curtin, Bellefonte, and F. D. LaLane, Esq., of Philadelphia, were registered at the Union Depot Hotel yesterday.

....Sir Knight, Rev. W. B. Watkins, of this city, has been selected to deliver the oration on the occasion of the grand Masonic demonstration at Wellsville, on St. John's Day, June 24—next Wednesday.

....Mr. Robert Borland, of the Connellsville railroad, was an interested listener at Dunbar yesterday when the platform collapsed. When the concern went down the impression and when it was lately eyeing the sudden change that had been made in the symmetry of his new silk hat.

....C. N. Shaw, Esq., an old Pittsburgh boy, but now part owner and chief editorial quill driver on the Leavenworth *Daily Commercial*, is in town on a visit to his friends, among whom we are pleased to rank ourselves. Mr. Shaw is winning success in the West, and deserves all he wins.

....Rt. Rev. Bishop Kerfoot was present at morning services at St. Peter's Church, yesterday, and at the close of the sermon, made a few farewell remarks to the congregation—the occasion being the last, upon which he expected to see them previous to his departure for Europe. The Bishop's remarks were very touching, and the episode was of an affecting character.

....A. Lavely, Esq., is much spoken of as a candidate for the Legislature. We suppose, if his name shall be used, it will be on an independent or a temperance ticket. Mr. Lavely has long been a Republican of the straightest sect, a temperance man of the most reproach. In a number of articles from his pen that have enriched the columns of the GAZETTE, from time to time, ample evidence is afforded of his ability to think, write and talk well. His moral character and social position are excellent. If such men as H. A. Lavely, and only such as he, had been nominated on the Republican ticket, every doubt of its success would have been removed, and an old fashioned majority would have attested the wisdom and policy of nominating them.

K.

Don't Forget

The Great Ground Rent
Auction,
On the Knox Farm,
To-day at 1 o'clock.

Take the Birmingham or Ormsby street cars and Mount Oliver Incline Plane.

Twenty-five minutes from the City Post office.

CATHOLIC CORNER STONE LAYING.

Interesting Exercises at Dunbar, Fayette County—Large Delegations From Pittsburgh and Elsewhere—Sermon by Bishop Domenec—Accident.

The laying of the corner stone of the new Catholic church, yesterday afternoon, at Dunbar, on the Fayette county branch of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville railroad, about four miles above Connellsville, was one of the most important events that has transpired in that section of country for some time past. It was at least important in point of numbers, there being large delegations from all the towns in the adjoining region, accessible by rail. Dunbar itself is a small village and were it not for the operations of the iron company located there, would be of comparatively little importance, and hardly feel the necessity of a new religious edifice. Lying directly at the base of Chestnut ridge, its chief product is stones, which lie thickly scattered in every direction. The next thing for which the place is famous is the large number of Democratic votes it can poll at an election. It has even been known to give a larger majority for certain Democratic candidates than there are voters in the township. Is it any wonder then that the inhabitants feel the necessity of a little religious instruction, and are making preparations to obtain it? Dunbar never before witnessed as large a crowd of people, men, women and children, as stumbled over the rocky hillsides yesterday afternoon, and in all probability will never again be called upon to furnish accommodations for a similar number. The beauty of the day is doubtless in a measure responsible for the heavy turn out. The sun was prevented from becoming excessively hot by a stiff, pleasant breeze that blew from the mountains all day long, and gathered within the shade of the numerous large trees that skirted the church site the people whiled away a happy Sunday holiday. From Pittsburgh it is estimated that at least three thousand persons were at the ceremonies. The visitors from this place consisted chiefly of different lodges of the Ancient Order of Hibernians, St. Paul's, St. Bridget's, St. Malachi's and other temperance and beneficial societies, accompanied by the St. Cecelia and St. Bridget brass bands of Pittsburgh and the Union Cornet band of Allegheny city. To accommodate this large delegation it required two special trains, numbering thirty cars. They left the Connellsville depot at eleven o'clock yesterday morning and arrived at Dunbar, about half past two. There was also a train from Uniontown, one from McKeesport, one from West Newton, one from Mt. Pleasant and two from Connellsville, all packed to their utmost capacity, the seats filled, the aisles crowded, and those who could not get inside were obliged to ride in gondola cars attached to the rear of the trains. St. Patrick's Beneficial Society of Connellsville, and brass band, was also among the organizations that turned out in regalia. In addition to what is enumerated above the neighboring countryside contributed its quota to swell the tide of sweltering humanity. It is estimated that fully six thousand persons were at the corner stone laying. Owing to the unexpectedly large attendance the accommodations that had been made for the comfort of the visitors were entirely inadequate. The ground was dotted with rough, illy constructed booths which had been hastily thrown together to serve as places from which to dispense liquid and solid refreshments. Be it not understood however that intoxicating liquor was sold for such was not the case, our reporter failing to see a single man, or married one either, under the influence of the "ardent" although quite a number ardently desired it. Lemonade was freely sold and by the barrel too. One enterprising man had built an immense oak tank, with a capacity of five or six barrels, and it was filled with lemonade, in which water largely predominated.

About four o'clock the religious exercises commenced and occupied about an hour. Bishop Domenec, arrayed in his official robe, presided, and was assisted by the Rev. Father Staub, of Cassiday, Ryan, Kearney, and Rommelfanger, of Pittsburgh, and Rev. Father Watters, of Connellsville. The Bishop preached a sermon in which he stated the object of the meeting, the importance and sacredness of the ceremony of laying a corner stone, depicting the rapid growth of the church within the last twelve years in the vicinity of Dunbar, and closing by urging all to be good and faithful followers of Christ. At the conclusion of his address the corner stone was formally laid, the immense crowd watching the ceremony with the most intense interest. After the holy water had been sprinkled around the foundations the exercises were over, and there being nothing more to detain the people, all wended their way to the depot to take the trains for home, and were gone by the time Dunbar was enveloped by the dark shadow of the mountain, leaving the place to echo the harsh croak of the frogs, the melancholy cry of the whip-poor-will and the dismal hoot of the owl.

The new church, we believe, is called St. Patricks, and its pastor is Rev. Father Brady. Bishop Domenec, during his stay at Dunbar, was the guest of Hon. E. C. Pechin. While the Bishop was delivering his sermon, the rear part of the platform on which he was standing gave way beneath the weight of the gentlemen and ladies upon it, and all except the Bishop and two others were precipitated to the ground. Dr. Cook, of Connellsville, was severely hurt in one of his limbs, but no other person was reported injured.

THE ALLEGHENY POLICE.

A Little Breeze Among the Force.

The knights of the mace on the Northside can sympathize with their unfortunate brethren over this way for a war of revolution has been started there by Mayor Fleming. It seems that